Part One.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY A MOB

Fred Rochelle, Who Outrages Mrs. Rena Taggart Near Bartow, Florida, Is Burned at the Stake in the Presence of a Multitude.

After the Assault, the Negro Cuts His Victim's Throat from Ear to Ear--The Awful Crime Is Witnessed by a Negro Who Divulges It.

Bartow, Fla., May 30.—Quick and awful vengeance was vented by a mob on Fred Rochelle, colored, 35, for outraging and murdering Mrs. Rena Taggart, a respectable white woman of this city.

Rochelle was burned at the stake in the presence of a multitude. The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime, within 100 yards of the principal thoroughfare of this city. The assault and murder was one of the boldest and coldest-blooded crimes ever committed in Florida. Mrs. Taggart was born and raised in this place and was a woman of good family and reputation. She went fishing alone in a small rowboat. A negro man was fishing from the bridge at the time. Mrs. Taggart started home and had proceeded only a few steps when she was approached by Rochelle, who had been hiding in the swamp. After the assault Rochelle took his knife from his pocket and cut her throat from ear to ear, causing instant death.

Rochelle walked to the negro who had been fishing on the bridge and who was thoroughly frightened, and asked him what he should do with the body. He was told to leave it where it was, but unheedful of this request, he took the bleeding form in his arms and carried it back to the swamp, threw it down and escaped into the interior of the swamp. In a few minutes the crime had been reported and in less than an hour practically the entire city was in arms, and a well armed posse was moving in every direction in search of the criminal.

The posse which captured Rochelle succeeded in turning him over to the sheriff. In spite of the sheriff and a strong guard of extra deputies, who made every effort to protect Rochelle, the mob secured the prisoner and dragged him to the scene of the crime. Screams broke from the wretch's lips, followed by groans and prayers for mercy. By common consent burning was the penalty. There were no ropes, no plans for lynching by hanging. Without organized effort and yet with apparently unanimous understanding, a barrel was in readiness and placed by a stake on the very spot where Mrs. Taggart was murdered.

The negro was placed on the barrel and chained to the stake. He pleaded for mercy, but in the great crowd around him silence was the only response. There were no jeers, no swearing, no disorder. Before the chains around his body had been made fast, cans of kerosene oil from many sources were pushed to the front, and one of the leaders stepped to the negro and slowly and deliberately poured oil upon him and his clothes until clothes and barrel were well saturated. When the match was applied the blaze leaped skyward. The burning body could be seen only as a dark object in the circle of a roaring flame. Then the fire slackened and the body came back in full view, but the groans had ceased and the only evidence of lifewas in the contortions of the muscles of the limbs. For 15 minutes the body burned and in half an hour only the charred bones were left as a reminder of the negro's crime and his fate. The crowd dispersed as orderly as it had gathered.

Jule Webb Goes Free.

London, Ky., May 30. — The case against Jule Webb, charged with killing Chad Hall, both members of the Garrard-White feud in Clay county, but on opposite sides, was given to the jury. After being out five minutes the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The case was brought to this county on a change of venue from Clay county. The cases against Bill McCollom and Taylor Spurlock, jointly indicted with Webb for the killing of Hall, were dismissed by the court after Webb was acquitted. The evidence against Jule Webb showed that he killed Chad Hall in self-defense.

While Watching a Fire.

Chicago, May 30.—Five persons were injured while viewing a fire in the packing house of Roberts & Oake at the union stock yards. A crowd was standing on the roof of a runway where hogs are driven, when the structure collapsed.

REMARKABLE PREMONITION.

Said He Would Die and Hydrophobia Proved the Prediction.

Lexington, Ky., May 30.—M. J. McCarty died at a hospital, physicians say of hydrophobia, but because of remarkable circumstances attaching to the case an autopsy will be held.

When Mrs. McCarty left for Cincinnati he bade her goodby, apparently well. McCarty told her she would never see him alive again, as he felt sure he would die. Later he visited his son and invited him to be present at his death. Going home he quickly developed symptoms attending hydrophobia. He was removed to the hospital, where death ensued after great suffering. Physicians attribute his apparent premonition of death to disorders following use of stimulants.

Rathbone Sisters.

Springfield, O., May 30.—The grand temple of Rathbone Sisters elected the following officers: Grand chief, Mrs. Meta Lee of Toledo; grand senior, Mrs. Ella Leland of Painesville; grand junior, Mrs. Mabel Ellis of Painsville; grand manager, Mrs. Alice Goodline of Cincinnati; mistress records and correspondence, Mrs. Ella Given of Sidney; mistress of finance, Mrs. Carrie Barkman of Toledo; grand protector, Mrs. Ruth Arnold of Toledo; grand outer guard, Mrs. Rebecca Syman of Springfield.

In Memory of Grant.

Washington, May 30. — The Grant statue in the rotunda of the capitol was the scene of an affecting ceremony when the patriotic women of the U. S. Grant circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, placed a wreath at the feet of the figure and sang "America," after a few appropriate remarks by several members of the Grand Army who served with General Grant.

Paderewski's Opera.

Dresden, May 30. — Paderewski's three-act opera, "Manru," was produced at the Royal opera house and was received with every sign of popular enthusiasm. The libretto, by Alfred Nossig, is after the composer's own idea, and taken from Polish folk lore. Paderewski makes a skillful use of gypsy themes, and the instrumentation is admirable.

Belied His Professions.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 30. — E. H. Lamberson, the man who was arrested here after he had stolen a horse and buggy and who committed suicide while on the way to the police station, turns out to have been a prominent resident of Wallace, Mo., and also to have been the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school.

Cavalry Lieutenants Promoted.

Washington, May 30. — Secretary Root has decided that all of the second lieutenants of cavalry Feb. 2, and all of the second lieutenants of infantry at the date of the organization of the volunteer army in 1899, shall be at once promoted to the rank of first lieutenants.

Would Pro-Rate School Tax.

Montgomery, Ala., May 30.—In the constitutional convention Mr. Bulger introduced a resolution to divide the school fund between the races in proportion as it is paid by the races.

Mexican Pete in the Tolls.

Colorado Springs, May 30.—"Mexican Pete" Everett, one time conqueror of Tom Sharkey, is serving a term on the Cripple Creek chain gang until he works out a fight fine recently imposed upon him by the police magistrate of that place.

Tennessee Oil Well.

Jamestown, Tenn., May 30.—An oil gusher was brought in near the Kentucky line about 20 miles north of Jamestown. This is the second rapidly flowing well recently located in that section.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

American League.

At Chicago—Chicago 7, Baltimore 4.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 4, Philadelphia 5.

At Cleveland — Cleveland-Boston: postponed; wet grounds.

At Detroit — Detroit-Washington: postponed; wet grounds.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica...	20	9	.689	Bost....	11	11	.500
Detr ...	18	10	.642	Milw ...	10	17	.370
Wash...	14	9	.608	Phila ..	10	17	.370
Balto...	12	10	.545	Cleve...	7	19	.269

National League.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia-Cincinnati: rain.

At Boston—Boston-Chicago: rain.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn-Pittsburg: rain.

At New York—New York-St. Louis: rain.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y....	14	8	.636	Brook ..	13	13	.500
Cin'ti...	15	11	.578	Bost....	10	13	.434
Phila ...	16	12	.571	St. L....	12	16	.429
Pitts ...	14	13	.518	Chica...	11	19	.367

Western Association.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Ind.....	22	7	.758	Day'n ..	12	17	.413
G'd R...	21	10	.677	Mor'n ..	10	17	.370
Louis...	19	12	.612	Ft. W...	10	20	.333
Toledo..	15	12	.555	Cols....	8	22	.267

No games scheduled for Wednesday.

Turf Winners.

At Newport—Micon, Corialis, Tom Crabb, Ethelin, St. Bera, Frances Rees.

At Chicago—Charley Moore, Bleanenworth, Moses, Silurian, Esplonage, Evening Star.

At St. Louis—Ladas, Sansperiel, Colgate, Zonne, Dr. Owen, Irish Jewel.

At Toronto—Andrettus, Miss Blarney, Arrezzo, Procesalon, Montreal, St. David.

At Oakland—Almoner, Pontius, B. C. Greene, Hey Dare, Maalbec, Knowingtotter.

At Gravesend—Five furlongs, Applejack, Hurtless, Jessie, Magistrate, Ali Baba.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

MRS. JOSEPHINE CURTIS WOODBURY.

The Mother Church of Christian Science, Boston, Mass.

PRINCIPALS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LIBEL SUIT CASE.

The trial of the libel suit brought by Mrs. Josephine C. Woodbury against Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, now in progress in Boston, is expected to develop many things about the inside history of Christian Science. Mrs. Woodbury was at one time one of Mrs. Eddy's most intimate friends. Mrs. Woodbury bases her libel suit on certain messages from Mrs. Eddy to her congregation in the mother church in Boston. She asks for damages amounting to $150,000.

GENERAL GORDON CHOSEN

He Is Unanimously Re-Elected as Commander-in-Chief by the United Confederate Veterans Assembled in the City of Memphis, Wednesday.

The Convention Pays a Tribute to the Nation's Great Martyred President, Abraham Lincoln--The Close of the Great Gathering.

Memphis, May 30.—General John B. Gordon was unanimously re-elected commander-in-chief by the United Confederate veterans; Lieutenant General W. L. Cabel, commander of the Trans-Mississippi department; Lieutenant General S. D. Lee, commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and Lieutenant General Wade Hampton commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Dallas, Tex., was selected for the reunion in 1902.

The report of the historical committee was unanimously adopted. It stated that the chief and probably only impediment to the preparation and reception of a history dealing with both sides of the war is prejudices. It added, "Probably the generation now passing away will never completely outlive the prejudices engendered by the war, and the contentions and misapprehensions which led to it. The passions and prejudices aroused by the war threatened to implant sectional animosities which time could never heal. We southern people once regarded Abraham Lincoln as one of the most despicable creatures that ever lived. Now, while we do not indorse the policy which he pursued, we honor him for his unquestioned sincerity, patriotism and ability. On the other hand, the people of the north regarded Jefferson Davis as the incarnation of selfishness and disloyalty. Now, wherever disabused of prejudices, they regarded him, using the language of their ablest scholars, as one of the 'purest, ablest, most patriotic and most consistent of American statesmen.'"

A resolution was adopted providing that no person or body except the convention itself "shall have the right to invite any one to a Confederate veteran reunion other than Confederates."

Judge R. B. Haughton of St. Louis, after several hours of wrangling, was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, over Edwin P. Cox of Richmond, Va.

A feature of the entertainment was the flower parade, which excelled the floral spectacle last year in honor of Admiral Dewey. Today the old soldiers gave their parade and the cornerstone was laid for the Forest monument. The big ball is tonight.

Harry Norman, 18, and Tod Blakey, 11, drowned in river near Pleasanton, Kan. Norman tried to rescue Blakey.

FROM OHIO TOWNS.

News Garnered in the Buckeye Field. K. of P. Grand Lodge Adjourned.

Springfield, O., May 30.—The grand lodge, Knights of Pythias of Ohio, adjourned to meet next year at Cincinnati. Previous to adjournment trustees for the state home were elected as follows: John Winn, Cincinnati; Zachary Taylor, Springfield, to succeed themselves; Dr. J. L. Simon, Cleveland, vice Judge Geyer, deceased; James Goetz, vice Dr. Taylor, deceased. Fred M. Arndt, Cleveland, was elected trustee of the grand lodge without opposition. An assessment of $1 per capita of the membership in the state will be levied to erect an administration building at the state home here.

Hanna's Coal Company.

Cleveland, May 30.—The Massillon Coal Mining company, which is to take over a large majority of the mines in the Massillon district in which options are held by J. J. Phillips of this city, was incorporated by D. R. Hanna, T. E. Young, Andrew Squire, C. C. Bolton and S. Hitchcock. All the incorporators except Mr. Squire, who is attorney for the firm, are members or employes of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. The capital stock authorized is $1,000,000.

Ohio Incorporations.

Columbus, O., May 30.—Massillon Coal Mining company, Cleveland, $1,000,000; Painters Creek Valley Oil and Gas company, Arcanum, $1,500. Pioneer Steel company, Cleveland, $200,000; Washington Savings and Banking company, Cleveland, $100,000; Novelty Brick and Coal company, Newcomerstown, $50,000; Annex Shoe company, Columbus, increase from $150,000 to $200,000; Wolfe Brothers Shoe company, Columbus, increase from $500,000 to $500,000.

Granted Higher Wages.

Youngstown, O., May 30. — The wages of the skilled and unskilled laborers of the Youngstown, Girard, Warren and Greenville plants of the American Steel Hoop company, one of the constituent companies of the United States steel corporation, have been voluntarily increased from 10 to 20 per cent. The increase is effective at once. About 2,000 workmen are benefited by the action.

Postponed the Field Day.

Lancaster, O., May 30.—On account of the threat of Department Commander Taggart to take the state encampment G. A. R. elsewhere next year if Memorial day were desecrated with high school field-day exercises, the high school boys postponed their tourney until Friday.

Winget's Life Extended.

Toledo, May 30.—The circuit court granted a stay of execution until November in the case of David Winget, the old soldier under sentence to be electrocuted at Columbus June 20 for murder at Sandusky, where Winget was an inmate of the soldiers' home.

THIS AND THAT.

Telegraphic Intelligence of the World in Tabloid Form.

C. K. Lawrence, 55, traveling salesman of Lima, O., found dead in hotel at Huntington, W. Va.

Mary Hershberger, 70, Mrs. Hattie Maggee, 22, and Calvin Maggee, 5, burned in their home, Wataeka, Ills.

Rev. Frederick Von Schluembach, German Evangelical preacher, died a Cleveland. He established the Y. M. C. A. in Germany.

Because he was called a "cheap skate" Harry Baker, negro, shot three men, one fatally, at a colored church social in Sioux City, Ia.

AT EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING

The President and His Party Reaches Washington and the White House Once Again Shelters the Chief Executive of the Nation.

Journey of 6,675 Miles, Covering Thirty-Two Days Is Thus Ended--The Reception Given the President and Party by People of Ohio.

Washington, May 30.—At an early hour this morning, after an absence of 32 days and a journey of 6,675 miles, the president and his party returned to the capital.

The last day of the homeward journey was a ride across the president's native state, Ohio. Only four stops were made, the longest at Canton, the president's home town, where the train remained 20 minutes to give Mrs. McKinley an opportunity to see her sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber, and her niece, Miss Ida Barber. Many of the president's old friends and neighbors were at the station. Mrs. McKinley's sister was with her until the train left and her niece remained aboard. The latter came to Washington and will be her sister, Mrs. Mary Barber, who accompanied the party to the Pacific coast, will be the guest of Mrs. McKinley at the White House until she is able to return to Canton. Many of the stations along the line of the road in Ohio were decorated with flags.

Thus ends a memorable journey, in which the president, accompanied by a working majority of his cabinet, crossed the continent, to attend the launching of a battleship christened in honor of his state. The illness of Mrs. McKinley, necessitating a direct return from San Francisco instead of the previously arranged tour through the northwest, was a great disappointment and the only feature of the trip that was not performed.

Hollis Visits the Czar.

St. Petersburg, May 30. — Frederick W. Hollis of the international court of arbitration left for Warsaw after having been received in special audience by Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof palace. The conference was extended and most cordial. It is understood that the emperor thanked Mr. Hollis for his history of the peace conference, dedicated to his majesty, and expressed the deepest gratification over the cordial support from the American people and the United States government, declaring that he wished to thank the various American organizations, such as chambers and chambers of commerce, for their enthusiastic efforts in behalf of peace.

Memorial Day at Washington.

Washington, May 30. — All of the flags on the executive buildings are at half mast today, following the usual custom for Memorial day.

An English Opinion.

London, May 30.—The Daily Chronicle, dealing editorially with the judgment of the United States supreme court in the insular case, says: "The United States has become an empire. That is the real meaning of the decisions. A second empire is born from the old Anglo-Saxon stock. To many minds it will seem a descent from the old lofty American ideals. Yet, on a broader view of the whole matter, the decisions sanction an expansion which should also be an enlargement of the area of well ordered government, and an extension in due time of reasonable liberty."

President of B. & O.

New York, May 30.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad John K. Cowan tendered his resignation as president to take effect June 1, and L. F. Loree, now fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania company, was elected as Mr. Cowan's successor. Mr. Loree will enter on his duties June 1, and it is said he will appoint George L. Potter, now general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, to the same position in the Baltimore and Ohio.

Bank Teller Indicted.

New Orleans, May 30.—Philip Behnmacher, former paying teller of the Teutonia bank, was indicted by the grand jury for the alleged embezzlement of $48,200. May 11 there was shooting in the bank while Behnmacher was alone, and he was found with a bullet in his leg, claiming it is said, that he fought with two thieves, who overpowered him and made away with packages of bills.

Liberal Concessions.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 30.—The 50 machinists employed by the Bass foundry and machine company were given an 8 hour day with pay and a half for overtime and a half holiday Saturday. There was no strike, the men merely quitting work until the arrival of Mr. Bass, who immediately conceded the men's demands. The works were established in 1852 and there has never been a strike among the 1,200 men employed.

Sawbones in Session.

St. Paul, May 30.—Officers of the National Association of Military Surgeons are in session here. Archbishop Ireland offered prayer and there were addresses of welcome by Governor Van Sant, Mayor Smith and Judge E. A. Jaggard. Among the visitors expected are Surgeon General Sternberg of the army and Surgeon General Wurtenbeker of the navy.

Strikers Will Demonstrate.

Cincinnati, May 30.—Two firms employing about 50 machinists signed the union scale Business Agent Skilling of the Cincinnati machinists' union said he expected three other firms to sign. Preparations are being made for a monster parade Saturday night in which all of the striking machinists as well as members of the various unions in this city and adjoining towns will participate.

Terrible Terry.

San Francisco, May 30.—Terry McGovern and Aurelia Herrera of Bakersfield, Cal., met at Mechanics' pavilion before the National Athletic club for a 20 round go. Both men were in prime condition. McGovern knocked out Herrera in fifth round. It was Terry's victory from the start. A crowd of 7,000 to 8,000 people witnessed the fight.

New Weather Prophets.

Washington, May 30.—The following persons have been appointed observers in the weather bureau service: Elgie M. Keyser, Fort Wayne, Ind., to be stationed at Springfield, Ills.; George P. Fields, Quincy, Mass., at Columbus, O.; Edward Wade, Atlanta, at Nashville, Tenn.; Richard P. Roberts, Pierpont, S. D., at New Orleans; Olin M. Hadley, Chipley, Fla., at Jacksonville.

Chance For a Commission.

Washington, May 30. — Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, who has just returned from Honolulu, has suggested to the interior department that a commission go to Hawaii to study the public land situation and report the outlines of a law for the next meeting of congress. He has also called the attention of the postoffice department to the unsatisfactory postal service at Honolulu.

Strike Ordered at Chicago.

Chicago, May 30.—After arbitration failed to settle the differences between Chicago union machinists and their employes, the long threatened strike in the machine trade of Chicago and vicinity was ordered by the executive body of the local lodge of machinists' union. It will affect 7,000 men.

Gypsies Struck by a Train.

Niles, Mich., May 30.—A Big Four passenger train struck a party of gypsies who were crossing the tracks in a wagon, near here, and Ethel Whipple, aged 8, was killed. Her brother Pabst was fatally injured and Charles Whipple, the father, was badly hurt.

Chinese to Be Deported.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 30. — The cases against 60 of the 99 Chinese held at the county jail for unlawful entry into the United States resulted in 28 cases of deportation to China. A large percentage of the remaining cases will also carry deportation.

TROLLEY SYSTEM DOOMED

Report of Special Master in Chancery Frank L. Wean in the Electrolysis Case at Peoria, Illinois, Means That It Must Be Done Away With.

Special Master Rules That Single Wire System Causes the Destruction of Water Pipes and That Water Company Can Collect Damages.

Chicago, May 30.—The doom of the single overhead trolley system in the United States was apparently foreshadowed by Special Master in Chancery Frank L. Wean when he filed his report in the noted "Peoria electrolysis case" with the clerk of the United States circuit court. Should Judge Grosscup approve the findings of the master in that hearing the street railway companies of Peoria directly and all traction lines operating the single trolley system indirectly will be compelled to substitute a double wire, giving a return circuit without using the earth as a medium.

Master Wean, after an exhaustive investigation and hearing of about three years, during which testimony was taken in many of the larger cities of the United States, rules that the current from the single trolley wire escaping into the ground caused the decomposition of water pipes, and the Peoria waterworks company therefore has good grounds for damages. He recommends that the injunction prayed for be issued.

Lutheran General Synod.

Des Moines, May 30. — About 100 clergymen to the fortieth convention of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church were in attendance at the opening session. The retiring synodical president, Dr. H. B. Brechbridge of Springfield, O., delivered his annual sermon. Reports show the Lutheran church has had a steady and continual growth, and that the doctrines are being propagated throughout every district and territory of the country. The Lutheran population of the United States is 1,218,716.

General Grant in Washington.

Washington, May 30.—General Fred D. Grant, who has just returned from service in the Philippines, stopped in Washington on his way to New York. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grant. The general called on Secretary Root and for a short time discussed Philippine affairs with him. He says the people of the islands are now ready for a central government established either under civil or military auspices, that they are sick of warfare and want peace. The general outlook, General Grant said, is encouraging.

Only One Bid.

Havana, May 30.—For the sewering and paving of Havana only one bid was received, and this was from Onderdonk, Macfarlane & Lindy of New York. The amount specified was $12,855,575.01. The bid was referred to the city engineer, Lieutenant William J. Hardee, to be considered by him for three days. It will then be sent to the ayuntamiento for three days more and thence to General Wood for final action.

Alabama Central.

Birmingham, Ala., May 30. — Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by John Carlisle of Cincinnati, J. T. Holt, P. J. O'Connell and A. L. O'Connell of Chattanooga, and D. W. Speake, T. L. Baker and Charles Bussell of Decatur for the building of the Central road of Alabama, between Tuscaloosa and Decatur, Ala. The capital stock is $500,000.

Tariff on Philippine Imports.

Washington, May 30.—A statement prepared at the treasury department shows the receipts from customs duties collected upon articles imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands from April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, were $1,004,917. Of this amount $856,942 came from sugar, $119,539 from cigars and cigarettes, and the balance from miscellaneous articles.

Killed His Uncle.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 30. — Jack Hearn was shot and killed by his nephew, Andrew Cleghorn, who claims the shooting was done in self-defense. Hearn was advancing on him with a knife when he shot him. Both were prominent planters.

Henderson Off For Europe.

New York, May 30.—David B. Henderson, speaker of the house of representatives, sailed on the St. Louis for Southampton. He will

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JAMES J. HILL IN STORY

Interesting Traits of the Great Northern's President.

GREAT LOVER OF ART AND BOOKS.

His Wide Knowledge of Diverse Subjects Often Surprises People—Business Ability Proved by His Rise in Life—Tales of His Attitude Toward His Employees.

James J. Hill, whose name has been mentioned a good deal of late in connection with Northern Pacific affairs, lives in a red stone house on the east bank of the Mississippi at St. Paul. Everybody knows that he had a humble business beginning on a steamboat levee at St. Paul. There is a tradition that he was a roustabout in the service. In any event, he assisted in handling freight. His rise is in itself proof that he possesses unusual ability, says the New York Sun. He was a capital story teller as a young man. In the early days, when the volunteer fire department was a feature of city life he was an ardent volunteer. The members used to take turns at waiting upon one another when they were ill, and one old settler, long remembered the time he was laid up from an accident and young Hill came to sit with him. He would be awake nearly all night to laugh at Hill's good stories.

He has nine daughters and sons, of whom the eldest is married to Samuel Hill of Minneapolis. Samuel Hill has become associated with Mr. Hill in his railroad system and last year was honored by Harvard university with an appointment on the board of overseers. The oldest son, James W. Hill, follows in the footsteps of his father, by whom he is pronounced "the finest railroad man in America." He is the image of Mr. Hill in appearance and is like him in activity and shrewdness. Louis Hill, the second son, is also a railroad man and has been made president of the Eastern Minnesota railroad, one of his father's acquirements, within a year or two.

Mr. Hill is very proud of his family and is the slave of a 4-year-old grandson, his namesake. The little fellow wandered in his grandfather's picture gallery one day and encountered a stranger, a young woman, who was viewing the paintings. "How do you do?" he said. "I am very glad you are here. I was very lonely. Grandfather is away, and not any one is here. This house is very big when there's nobody in it."

Mr. Hill's art gallery is famous among connoisseurs for its representation of the Barbizon school, which is said to be the finest in America. He has preference for French paintings. Probably the most notable picture in his collection is the "Bibils" of Corot. "The Charcoal Burner" of Rousseau and a Puvis de Charannes are also included.

Mr. Hill's persistence in the pursuit of any idea that will accrue to his advantage is as characteristic in his recreations as in his business life. He permits no obstacle to intervene between him and the fulfillment of a desire. He takes the most minute and intelligent interest in everything in his possession. If it is worth acquiring it is worth knowing all about. Thus he does not buy pictures through buyers. He makes his own purchases and knows thoroughly the value of the work he seeks. His knowledge of diverse subjects is enormous. Unlike others, he does not leave the details of his business to heads of departments or subordinates. He will not have general managers. The same attention to detail enters in his appreciation of art.

He has given Mrs. Hill a collection of jewels that would adorn a crown. Now and then, when they are entertaining special guests or for any reason it seems desirable to show the jewels Mr. Hill will bring out the trays where sapphires, rubies and diamonds glitter in profusion. He is familiar with the quality and history of each and dwells entertainingly upon them in turn.

On one occasion he was entertaining two visitors from Russia who had been sent to the United States to study the railroad situation. Among the silver on the dinner table was a set of Russian spoons, and when he observed the interest of his guests Mr. Hill said he had other things it might please them to see. He sent for a collection of silver filigree and other art objects from Russia, on which he discoursed interestingly. They engaged in a discussion of Russia as a country of promise, then of Russian politics, then of railroads in Russia. The visitors were surprised by his knowledge of matters there, and one of them turned to his neighbor with the remark: "Mr. Hill's information on this subject is colossal. He knows more about Russia than I do."

Mr. Hill's minute interest in Russian things probably dates from the World's fair exhibit from that country. When he takes up a new subject he does not rest until he has mastered it. He dispatches people to hunt objects for him in all directions and gives them most careful directions for their search. At another time he entertained the crown prince of Belgium, who came to the United States to study municipal conditions and was deeply impressed with Mr. Hill's knowledge of Belgium and all its problems. It is said no one ever stumped Mr. Hill on any subject. He is an omnivorous reader and has a memory that seems to retain everything that impresses him.

He is regarded differently by different men. Some people think he is hard and ambitious. There are some disposed to believe that the credit of starting the Great Northern does not belong to him, but to other prominent St. Paul men. This is probably due to his absorption in business more than to anything else. He never accepts invitations and is rarely seen anywhere in company. He remains in the bosom of his family when he is not engrossed in business and finds his greatest pleasure in reading. He knew more about Europe before he had crossed the ocean than most people who had been there.

Mr. Hill has the reputation in the business world of beheading his officials after years of service if their usefulness seems to be waning. No man in his employ is ever sure of his place, for Mr. Hill may request his resignation. He does not like people over 33 around him, and his employees are almost without exception young men. His railroad is loosely termed the "boys' road" and is spoken of as the kindergarten. The other roads are always glad to accept the young fellows who have been dropped from the Great Northern, for they have been thoroughly trained and know the business.

It is related that one morning on his way down town he was overtaken by one of his officials who was driving and asked Mr. Hill to share his carriage. As they proceeded Mr. Hill commented on the evident value of the turnout and asked its owner if he had a private income besides his salary that he could afford such luxury. The official was greatly embarrassed, but said he—his salary was ample; whereupon Mr. Hill expressed surprise that any one in the office but himself should drive so luxuriously. The next day he requested the employee's resignation on the ground that the business could not afford two large establishments.

Not long ago the overland mail train from the Pacific coast on the Great Northern road was handled by a rough and awkward crew upon whose shoulders their uniforms appeared to sit uncomfortably. It was a freight crew unexpectedly promoted to higher service, the usual crew having been peremptorily dismissed because of some negligence. This mail train is the subject of anxious care at all times, as a heavy fine is imposed if it fails to meet the running schedule, which allows something like an hour only to make connections in St. Paul with the mail train for Chicago.

It is related of the chief engineer of the splendid Northern Pacific tunnel, which a few months ago was cut through the Cascade mountain range to do away with the switchback, that when he was first in Mr. Hill's Great Northern service he asked once for a raise of salary. Mr. Hill told him he was not worth it. The engineer resigned the next day, to Mr. Hill's great surprise. Mr. Hill immediately said he would give the engineer the salary he asked. The engineer replied he was sorry, but he had already made a two years' contract with another road. During the two years that followed Mr. Hill sent a telegram or message every fortnight or so to his former employee to remind him that when his contract expired he was to return to the Great Northern. He did so at his own terms.

Whether or not these stories of Mr. Hill's attitude toward his employees are true it is certain that he performs many kind deeds which are seldom known beyond the family circle. One old man who had been in his employ died last winter, and Mr. Hill settled $10,000 upon the widow.

Mr. Hill owns a model farm at Pleasant lake in Minnesota, about eight miles from St. Paul. He exhibits keen interest in the development of agriculture and stock raising on his farm and has frequently given lectures at the agricultural experimental farm in Minnesota, lying midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The farm contains a buffalo and deer park. The stock is particularly fine. Pigs, collie dogs and chickens are carefully raised, and a model dairy is conducted on scientific principles. Stock is distributed from the farm for the benefit of the farmers through the state, and Hill breeds are eagerly sought.

INDIANS BUILD A RAILWAY.

Most of the Bucks Have Proved Good Workmen.

In Wyoming the Burlington railroad is building a line down into the Big Horn basin country, and the contractors succeeded in interesting a lot of Crow and Sioux Indians from the reservation near by and engaged a number of them on the grade. At first they were lined up each with scraper and a team of horses, and at the word, with a yell, they started to race, that being the sport dearest to the Indian heart. But after the "boss" got them in line again and explained that they were there to "move dirt" and not to race horses things went more smoothly, and most of the bucks have developed into good workmen.

And so it happens that within a few miles of the battlefield where Custer and his brave men of the Seventh cavalry made their last stand in 1876 these warriors and sons of warriors, many of whom no doubt took part in the massacre, are peacefully taking up the white man's burden and "make 'em heap sweat."

Old Canal to Be Reopened.

Before long it will be feasible, it is hoped, for a boat to traverse England, entering at the Severn on the west and emerging by the Thames on the east, says a London newspaper. Not every one perhaps is aware that the two great rivers have been connected by a canal since 1789. A hundred years ago the canal, which joins the Thames at Lechlade, in Oxfordshire, 148 miles from London, and the Severn at Frampton, Gloucestershire, had a trade of 50,000 tons annually. It was considered an engineering triumph, too, in those days. For 2½ miles it runs through a tunnel below Sapperton hill and Hatley wood. With the advent of the railway the waterway fell into desuetude, but its use is to be revived.

TRUSTMAKING FACTS.

Notes on Industrial Consolidations Effected In 1901.

WATCH TRUST ONE OF THE LATEST

Combine in Locomotives Controls Two-thirds of the Capacity of Entire Country—Publishers of Popular Music to Pool Their Interests. The South Benefited by Industrial Combines.

There is now a locomotive trust, officially the American Locomotive company, capital $50,000,000, comprising all the locomotive concerns in the country except the Baldwin company of Philadelphia and the H. K. Potter company of Pittsburg. The trust controls two-thirds of the capacity of the entire country. The Rhode Island Locomotive works of Providence is the leader in the combine, says the New York Sun.

The ingot mold plants of Pennsylvania and Ohio are being consolidated into a single company to be incorporated in New Jersey. Three of the plants are likely to be closed in the interests of economy and to stop overproduction. The Mesta Machine company of Pittsburg is the organizer, and George Mesta, its president, will be president of the combine.

The two great lighting companies of Cincinnati, gas and electric, are about to merge their interests and unite in a single concern. A new directorate has been elected by both, and the two are now ready to unite, with a combined capital of $28,000,000, as soon as the state agrees to the increase of the stock.

An attempt is being made to unite the shovel making concerns of the United States in the American Shovel and Tool company, with a capital of $10,000,000 and a New Jersey charter. If the project is successful, all of the 14 concerns now in the business will be included, and headquarters will be established in New York. The combine will have its largest works in Pittsburg.

The absorption of the Ontario Steel company by the Consolidated Lake Superior companies has been completed. The capital of the Consolidated companies has been increased to $127,000,000, and the stock of the Ontario company is acquired at a value of $125 per share.

Oilcloth companies, led by the Ohio Oilcloth company of Youngstown, O., have got together in a movement to consolidate all of the oilcloth plants. Nearly all of the plants are prosperous, but they expect to increase the value of their property tenfold by combining. A combination, the manufacturers say, will enable them to reduce expenses in a hundred different ways, but particularly in securing patterns, for which each concern now pays large sums.

The plow combine is likely to be eclipsed by being merged into a great trust of all the agricultural implement makers of the United States, according to President W. H. Brinton of the Peru Plow and Wheel works of Illinois. Ninety per cent of the implement makers have expressed themselves as in favor of such a combination, and arrangements are being made to bring it about. If these are successful, the trust will be capitalized at more than $50,000,000. Its capital may reach $75,000,000.

Eight of the leading publishers of popular music are making arrangements to pool their interests and will meet at New York in a few days to settle the details of the amalgamation. They will call the combine the American Music Publishing association and will capitalize it at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The publishers say that one of their objects in combining is to prevent the publication of inferior music. They will do this by barring out dealers who handle music of which they don't approve.

A lead trust backed by a syndicate in which William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan are credited with being the mainsprings is in process of formation in Missouri. The Union Lead and Oil company of St. Louis has increased its capital from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000 and has secured an option on 7,000 acres of land near Irondale in the Flat river district. It is supposed with a view to the erection of smelters.

The consolidation of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building company of Philadelphia, the Bethlehem Steel company and Vickers' Sons & Maxim of England enables the consolidated American firm to produce a warship complete, from guns to armor and engines, without outside assistance. It leaves the Cramps at the head of the concern, in a position to bid outright for warship contracts, vessel, engines, armor and armament, making its own guns, great and small alike.

Alabama's four biggest coal mining concerns are being swallowed up by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company at a cost of $3,000,000. The first of the four, the Virginia and Alabama, company, was absorbed a few days ago. Its president leaving the headquarters of the coal combine in Pittsburg with a check for $500,000 in his pocket. The last of the four will be absorbed within a few weeks, cash being paid for each. By the deal the Monongahela company insures to itself a supply of coal in the southern market whatever the state of the rivers.

A $75,000,000 watch trust is one of the latest combinations under consideration. One of its avowed purposes is to introduce Swiss watch movements into general use here, but its first and principal object will be to reduce the output of watches, of which there has been a large overproduction. The principal concerns entering the trust are expected to be the Elgin National Watch company of Illinois, capital $1,000,000; the Waltham Watch company of Waltham, Mass., capital $4,000,000, and the Keystone Watch Case company of Pennsylvania, capital $2,500,000.

The resignations of Henry W. Oliver, president, and Daniel Kerr, vice president, of the Oliver Iron Mining company, the Lake Superior Iron company and the Regent Iron company, and certain which took with them into the United States Steel corporation 40 per cent of the ore in the old ranges controlled by the Carnegie companies, have been accepted, and the general manager of the three companies has become the president under the Steel corporation. Control of the Oliver properties is one of the most valuable assets of the Steel corporation. The Oliver interests have sold out.

Recent industrial combinations have been a good thing for the south, which is chronicling a steady increase in the number of small industries and expanding operations of large ones, owing to their closer community with northern capital and flourishing northern enterprises. Before the end is reached, so the southern papers are predicting, the south will have advanced on many lines far beyond the industrial position it now holds.

PRAISES PRESIDENT CASTRO

Consul Plumacher on the State of Affairs in Venezuela.

Eugene H. Plumacher, who has served as consul of the United States for 18 years at Maracaibo, one of the chief ports of Venezuela, and who is in Washington at present on leave of absence, had this to say the other day to a Washington Star reporter on political conditions in the Venezuelan republic:

"I observe that certain critics abuse Castro unfairly and do their utmost to bring about trouble between his government and foreign countries. But from what I as foreign consul in the western part of Venezuela have seen he seems to have acted wisely and to have relieved Maracaibo and the Andes states of some terrible burdens heaped upon them by Guzman Blanco and never lightened by any later president, even by Andrade, who gained great favor with the downtrodden people of western Venezuela, and I doubt not that by a continuance of the same wise and prudent conduct he can win the good will of the whole republic. When he began his dictatorship, he found not a cent in the public treasury and had a hard road to travel. Justice and common sense alike demand that he should have a fair show. Look at the president of Mexico, the once hated and abused Porfiro Diaz, who in the course of his long administration has accomplished so much for his country. I hope I am not mistaken in the qualities of President Castro and in wishing him a long lease of power for the best interest of Venezuela and the countries with which she has relations. I say all this in spite of the fact that I have been for 20 years a personal friend of the Andrade family, but have no intimate acquaintance with or obligation to President Castro."

"PUT'S" HILL TO BE SAVED.

Trolley Line Will Be Built Only at Side of Historical Ground.

"Put's" Hill, where stands the monument to General Israel Putnam, will not be desecrated by trolley tracks, as was feared by the D. A. R. This was decided at a meeting of the town and borough officials at Greenwich, Conn., the other day, says the New York Press. Colonel Heft of the Consolidated railway, who had obtained a franchise to run cars over the hill, was present and said:

"Owing to the stand taken by the D. A. R. the rails would be laid over the causeway on one side of the hill and only a few projecting rocks of the park would be removed."

Continuing, he said, "I will leave the hill in such shape that if old 'Put' should come back to it he either can ride down it on his fiery steed or ride down on the trolley."

This announcement caused a laugh, but all are pleased that the hill which more than a century ago contained of a hundred steps cut in the solid rock down which old "Put" rode on horseback when pursued by General Tryon will not be ruined by trolley rails.

Narrow Escape at Jacksonville Fire.

Dr. Jack Campbell has received a letter from his son, Ernest Campbell, who is living in Jacksonville, Fla., says the Knoxville Sentinel. He had a narrow escape from death and says he had to swim the St. Johns river on a horse's back to save himself. In the letter he says: "I had a narrow escape. I got caught between the river and the fire, and at that time I was driving a wagon. People shook $20 bills in my face for the use of the vehicle in order to save their pianos and household plunder. I saved several of them and got caught in the trap. I cut the horse's harness and got on his back and made him swim the river to escape, and I was scared nearly to death."

New Plan to Release Carrier Pigeons.

Carrier pigeons are now being sent up a kite line to high altitudes and then released for their homeward flight. The method is to place the birds in a trap and then have the supplemental kites tow it up the main kite wire to the desired altitude, says the New York Herald. After a short period of rest the cage is lifted and the birds, having decided where their home is, naturally face in that direction and take almost instantaneous flight, maintaining the altitude at which released.

WILL GIRDLE THE GLOBE

Hamburg-American Proposes to Be the World's Biggest Line.

PLANS ARE NEARLY COMPLETE.

Albert Ballin Describes the Steamship Company's Project For Two Hemispheres—European and Asiatic Markets to Exchange Their Products Across This Continent. Will Spend $250,000,000.

Albert Ballin, one of the principal directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship company and foremost in the project for the acquisition for connections which will enable it to girdle the globe, said to a New York World reporter before sailing for Europe the other day that plans had progressed so satisfactorily that in a few weeks he believed the entire arrangement would be completed. For this enterprise will be required more than $250,000,000. As has been previously told, the Hamburg-American company's purchase of the Atlas Steamship line was a part of this enterprise, likewise the negotiations to acquire control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, with its leased lines and branches. The company is getting control of the steamship lines plying between San Francisco and Hongkong, is contracting for fast vessels for the Pacific and is also negotiating with railroads all over Europe.

Mr. Ballin was seen by the reporter as he was about to sail on the Deutschland.

"The enterprise is so vast," said he, "that it is difficult to give a comprehensive idea of it. I'm sorry the plan has become public, but since it has I'll admit that the purchase of the Atlas line is only a part of our general scheme and that we are negotiating for the control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

"Our company owns today 127 ocean steamers. It is the largest steamship company in the world. With the acquisition of the railroad to transport our passengers and freight across this continent our line will practically encircle the globe, and we will control long distance shipping.

"We will be able to transport direct from Hamburg to Hongkong over our own lines. We will be able to carry European products to oriental markets much cheaper than by the present method of transportation. Also the Asiatic market will be able to get its products to Europe much cheaper than it has been able to."

The Hamburg-American line has a capital of $20,000,000, but this will soon be greatly increased. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad owns 7,105 miles of tracks. It combines in its own system the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, the Southern California and the Santa Fe Pacific railroad, with all their branches, besides many leased lines.

In the purchase of the Atlas line by the Hamburg-American company it was pointed out recently by shipping men that few of the Atlas steamships are of much value and that the trade of the company was not such as to excite the cupidity of a large corporation like the purchaser. One of the chief sources of revenue of the Atlas line had been the transportation of fruit for the United Fruit company. The contract for this will expire on July 1, the fruit company having made arrangements to put on steamers of its own. A merchant engaged in the Central American trade said to the reporter:

"There is more behind this purchase of the Atlas company's steamers than appears on the surface. It is part of the commercial antagonism, backed by political antagonism, that is just now so clearly developing in Germany against the United States. Its meaning is that Germany has decided on a bold stroke to obtain a lien on the Nicaragua canal.

"By far the most important asset of the Atlas line is the Caribbean and Pacific Transit company, which has a virtual and long lived monopoly of the navigation of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river, and in unfriendly hands it may be developed so as to seriously embarrass both the construction and operation of the canal. The new owners may not resort to an unfriendly policy, but it is very evident from the nature of the franchise that they have secured a firm foothold and will have to be seriously reckoned with by the Nicaragua Canal company. The Nicaraguan government, which owns the railroads of that country, is willing to sell out for $3,000,000. By the acquisition of railroads, with the steamer connection through the lake, the Germans can have absolute control of the commerce of the country."

Emil L. Boas, general manager of the Hamburg-American line, said: "By the purchase of the Atlas steamships the Hamburg-American line did not obtain any concessions on the Isthmus or in any part of Central America. It is not the intention of this company to cause the least embarrassment to the Nicaragua Canal company. We shall make no attempt to establish trade communication by the route mentioned above with Pacific ports."

Carnation Named For Mrs. McKinley.

Some time ago it was planned that the president and Mrs. McKinley should visit one of the largest botanical gardens in San Francisco to witness the christening of a new carnation. Although they were unable to attend, the christening was made the other day, and the flower, said to be the largest of its kind ever produced, was named "Mrs. McKinley."

MRS. GAGE'S ROMANCE.

Gen. Her Husband Was Her by Telegraph Wire.

The death of Mrs. Lyman J. Gage calls up a little romance which was carried with business precision and promptness, the invariable turn which romances with business men take, says a correspondent of the Chicago Journal. Mr. Gage's time is worth a lot of money. It is not generally known, but the secretary of the treasury proposed to Mrs. Gage by wire. It happened this way.

Mrs. Gage was one of the charming widows of Denver, and her name at that time was Mrs. Gage. She was a reigning favorite, and many a man with a large bank account entered the contest for her best favor. A word of this came to Mr. Gage, and he was anxious. He found that his chances of winning his modest suit seemed failing by reason of distance. It was a far cry from Chicago to Denver, and the rivals on the spot had all the advantages.

Mr. Gage was too much engaged with a big bank to make more than occasional trips. He had known Mrs. Gage for many years, but it did not occur to him that he wanted her for his wife until news came from the west that she was hesitating on the promise to give another man a final answer. This brought the secretary to a crisis. He put on his hat and slipped around to the telegraph office.

Mr. Gage took his pencil in hand and dashed off about the briefest and most businesslike proposal of marriage that I have been able to make record of in my scrapbook of odd incidents. It reads thus:

Mrs. Gage, Denver:

Don't do anything until you see me. Am coming. Gage.

He counted the words—exactly ten—and paid the toll. The bank gave him leave, and he tore across the continent "by first train."

This is where the details of the story stop. The denouement is apparent. There was a very quiet wedding, a flash of the wire that Mr. Gage had been married, and he and his bride came back in due time to receive the congratulations of everybody.

The Denver man who was waiting is still waiting and wondering how the man so far away beat him in the race just as he supposed he was over the line; but, like the tales in books, the romance ended beautifully, and they lived happily ever afterward.

MOSQUITO BITE REMEDY.

Something Report Declares Naphthalene to Be an Antidote.

Consul General Guenther writes from Frankfort, April 16, 1901, to the state department at Washington as follows:

Professor Dr. Voges, the director of the national board of health at Buenos Ayres, according to German papers, has found a remedy for mosquito bites. He says that he discovered it by accident during his trip to Paraguay to study the peat. He had been supplied with all sorts of remedies, among them naphthalene, an article of no value whatever against the peat, but on using it for mosquito bites he found it of surprising effect. It neutralizes the poison even when the spot bitten is greatly inflamed. If fresh bites are rubbed with naphthalene, no swelling follows. The professor considers naphthalene almost a specific against mosquito poison.

PUT SHOES ON A ZEBRA.

Pugilist and Blacksmith Brailer Accomplish the Unique Feat.

Billy Stift, a Chicago prizefighter, entered the arena with the zebra at the Lincoln park "zoo" the other day and won. The fighter's task was to subjugate the animal so that it would allow fitting of iron shoes to its feet, says the New York Evening Sun. Stift won the animal out by sheer superiority of will and strength. Charles Stift, the pugilist's brother, then fitted the shoes.

The feat performed by the two is declared to be unique, and it is said that the Lincoln park zebra is the first of its kind ever to wear shoes. It is the intention of the park authorities to have the zebra draw children about the park this summer.

Morgan at the Breach.

Consternation reigned in London! People stood prepared to dump Stocks of stocks upon the market And precipitate a slump. Troubled men with pallid faces Heard the ticker tick away, And read the figures on the tape And shook with dread and stood agape And howled in wild dismay.

Earls and barons wrung their hands, And dukes fell down in dread, And princes gazed upon the scene And wished that they were dead. They heard the tool-eyed "Kipper" And vilely tore their hair, And ruin and disaster And shame were to the air.

Then out spoke Pierpont Morgan, The king of trusts and things, A brother-man Khan emperor And presidents and kings: "What means this wild commotion? Why trouble? I am here! Arise and cease your quailing And bid adieu to fear."

He raised a hand above them— The hand whose touch may blight Or lift men up to glory— And things were set all right. The trembling dukes and barons Arose from where they lay And saw that all was well again, With tranquil charmed eyes.

Ah, what could old Horatius Have done had he been there? He held a bridge, but that was just A dangerous affair. Or, prate no more of Roman! They ruled the world, I know, But never after Morgan came To run things here below!

When age incumbered London Shall sink in hopeless decay, Four dukes will tell their children How Morgan saved the day. They'll croon the old tale over Of that impending crash And of the people that was in The hand that held the cash.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

"BATTLEAX" GLEASON.

Sensational Exploits of Long Island City's Ex-Mayor.

The late Patrick Jerome Gleason, ex-mayor of Long Island City, was the kind of man not to know when he was beaten, the kind of man about whom people love to tell stories and swap reminiscences. He was never thrashed in a fight, though it had been tried more than once. He was six feet and a good three inches of solid flesh, with a hand like a ham, yet as quick on his ponderous legs as many a little fellow. His sensational exploits have been too many for a man to number on his ten fingers and toes, says the Philadelphia Press.

With his ax he smashed railroad fences when Austin Corbin's men sought to fence in the street, and the millionaire had to give up beaten by the mayor. With his fleet horse he raced from Cedarhurst, 17 miles across country, one summer day to catch a lot of city officials, his political opponents, at a cockfight. He was a man whose hand was felt in every department of the city.

Not a bad fellow at all was "Big Pat." The schools of the city were his special pride and their pupils his warmest friends. He set up a private fire engine when the city wouldn't buy one. He was too sentimental. His motto might have been "La fille, c'est moi."

Next to Gleason's fight against Mayor Low likewise the struggle of his life was with the Long Island Railroad company, which had closed up various city streets with gates and sheds, says the New York Sun. It was the big mayor's custom to rally out ax in hand and chop down these obstructions himself. On one occasion he stormed the entire police force with axes and made a clean sweep of all the railroad property which he thought was on city lands.

Gleason was one of the most picturesque characters that ever figured in city politics. His ax, by which he was known all over the country, was the real thing long before it became an emblem.

After he had quit hacking down Long Island railroad property and there was no further need for the mayor to chop things his followers gave him an ax of gold and diamonds and conferred upon him the title of "Battleax." Gleason, which no act of consolidation could take away, no matter how the votes ran.

He always had one platform, which he would not amend to suit the times, but issues of different campaigns. It was this, "I always win by just drivin' round an yellin at me foes. As for there's no platform, no nothin', just me, Paddy." That was the explanation he gave once of his victories.

In 1886, when Gleason was right at the top notch of his glory, he tried to expand a bit socially and began by engaging a valet. He didn't send to France for one. He picked out a Long Island stable boy that he had taken a notion to and made him his valet, and the plan worked beautifully until "Scotty"—that was the valet's name—put rosset shoes and a fourth hand tie for the mayor to wear with his evening clothes. For this "Scotty" was sent back to the stables.

Monarch over pain, burns, cuts, bruises, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

THE TALE OF A TACK.

How an Italian Tenor Was Enabled to Reach High C.

"There was once an Italian tenor at Covent Garden of the name of Tacca, who, I am sorry to say, sang his praises better than he wore," says Mr. William Parry, the stage director of the Metropolitan Opera House.

"For this and other reasons he was strongly disliked by all the workmen. One day he came to me and said, with great show of mystery:

"'Tell me the exact spot.'

"I could not for the life of me understand what he wanted.

"'You know well enough what I mean,' he persisted. 'Show me the spot where Tamberlik sang the high C. There is always one spot on the stage that is better than all the others to stand on when you sing. Where is it?'

"'I'll show you later,' I replied. 'But, remember, never a word. It would cost me my place if it should leak out.'

"Then I drove a brass tack into one of the stage boards, and he was overjoyed when I solemnly pointed out the exact spot—and so very few workmen at the prospect of a jobcat he appears. That night he carefully stood on the tack and sang the high C. Rushing into the wings, he exclaimed: 'Beautiful! Wonderful! Ever afterward, no matter what part of the stage demanded, his presence, he would rush to the tack when the time for the high C came and there deliver it."—Saturday Evening Post.

To make the most of spring take Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil Compound. A wonderful flesh and strength builder. Pleasant to take. Prevents and cures grippe. No fishy taste. Sold everywhere $1.00 a bottle. Made by HAGEE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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CUBA'S MINERAL RICHES

Undeveloped Mines Await the Prospector's Pick.

GREAT FINDS OF U. S. EXPERTS.

Surveys Recently Begun Reveal Wonderfully Productive Deposits of Copper, Iron, Marble and Asphaltum in Many Sections—Rare Opportunities For Securing Valuable Concessions.

"The mineral resources of Cuba are of greater variety and extent than has ever been imagined in this country."

This is the statement of Mr. Charles Willard Hayes of the United States geological survey, who has just returned from a reconnoissance of the island of Cuba, and the isle of Pines to the southward, writes the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Hayes went at the request of Governor General Wood and while there visited the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara. He was accompanied by two assistants, Mr. T. Wayland Vaughn and Mr. Arthur C. Spencer, who will remain on the island indefinitely to complete the survey which was inaugurated by Mr. Hayes in Matanzas province. He found copper, iron and asphaltum and on the isle of Pines deposits of marble such as are equaled in few places in the world. This marble includes the finer grade of monumental marble as well as deposits of the coarser kinds for building material. In Santa Clara province he found copper and asphaltum, but saw no indications of the gold which has been reported there.

Of iron ore he says the deposits there are even larger than those in Pennsylvania, and they compare favorably with the Lake Superior deposits. They are found along the coast east of Santiago and very accessible to transportation routes.

Copper was found in big deposits near Santiago, and Mr. Hayes says the copper mines there were worked very extensively until stopped by the Ten Years' war. The Spanish method of mining was to simply take out the rich deposits and not pursue a method of clearing up as the work progressed, such as is practiced by the miners of the United States.

The asphaltum is of the finest grade in the world and similar in most respects to the Trinidad and Venezuela deposits. Much of it is found in the vicinity of Cardenas, and in Cardenas bay deeds of boats are used to dredge it from the deposits at the bottom of the bay. This is used largely in the manufacture of varnish and is worth from $80 to $100 a ton. It is found that the asphaltum deposits exist in a condition most easy to handle. The asphaltum bubbles up like a spring into a crater, which has been formed by the hardening deposits as it flowed out in a bowl shaped formation.

In Santiago province Mr. Hayes found almost inexhaustible deposits of manganese, which is used in making steel by the Bessemer process. The localities where it exists are accessible.

The survey, which is now in course and which will be made under the instructions of General Wood will develop the mineral resources of the island, as up to this time practically nothing has been known except of the iron and copper deposits. There is but one published map of geological survey of the island, which was printed in Madrid a number of years ago. The researches of our geologists indicate that its publishers had probably never been closer to the island than the Spanish capital, as it proved absolutely valueless and not even geographically correct.

The peculiar mining laws of Cuba open wonderful possibilities to American prospectors. Mineral locations can be secured in any part of the island irrespective of the present ownership or occupancy of the land. It is literally true that if a prospector discovers a mineral deposit under the foundations of a house of an islander who may have occupied it from birth he is entitled to make an entry and can secure a perfect title. The amount and shape of the claim are to be determined by the person making the entry. The cost of taking out a patent is $60 for an area of about 700 by 1,000 meters, and an additional charge is made of about $1.50 per acre for additional mineral land. The fee covers the cost of survey.

THE NEW HAT DOES IT.

Reason Why So Many Women Are Seen Nodding Their Heads.

Two young women who were riding up town in a Broadway car recently attracted the attention of several other passengers by frequently nodding their heads quickly and as if a sudden cramp had attacked them in the neck, says the New York Sun. A wise man who had a sister gave what he alleged was the true explanation of those frequent eccentric nods.

"If you will keep your eyes open," he said, "you will notice that almost every woman you meet now is afflicted in the same way. My sister tells me that these nods are due to the present style of hat. It is not or cannot be fastened on the head tightly because it has a flat crown, and when it begins to slip down over the eyes too far the wearer soon gets in the habit of righting it by a sharp little nod of the head. It is merely an effort to keep her hat on straight."

This sounded fair to the men who heard it, and the more they watched the two young women the more certain they were that they had overtaken an important discovery.

STEAMER A DAY FOR EUROPE

Morgan Plans to Furnish Better Facilities For Travel.

One fast steamship a day for European ports may be one of the results of J. Pierpont Morgan's entry into the ocean carrying trade, says the New York World. This is said to be one of his objects in organizing the big steamship combination which already controls over 100 steamers.

Mr. Morgan has given attention to the methods prevailing in ocean travel and thinks it is a bad arrangement to have several fast vessels sailing for Europe on the same day of each week, with a wait of several days between during which no ships are sent out. He believes that in this age of progress and rapid movement a fast vessel ought to leave New York every day.

It is said that he approached the White Star, Cunard, North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines with a view to securing such an arrangement, but so far his suggestions have been rejected.

Now that he has secured the Leyland line and the Atlantic Transport line it is possible he may be able to approach the matter with more chance of success.

Most of the Leyland steamers will be run out of Philadelphia, it was predicted the other day, so as to connect with the Philadelphia and Reading terminals. Information received in a private cable said the Leylands held off five days from signing with Mr. Morgan because they wished to reserve the right to run their steamers to Portland, Me., during the four months the St. Lawrence river is closed to navigation, but a compromise was agreed to, leaving to the Leylands a passenger and freight service between Liverpool and Montreal, with Quebec for a port of call, during eight months of the year.

George Bray, manager of the Leyland line in Boston, is to be connected in New York city with the new combination, it is said. P. W. Gibson of the old Guion line, it is reported, will be passenger agent of the Leyland-Atlantic Transport combination.

The combination will make it possible to reduce the number of sailings of passenger ships in winter when travel falls off.

LOVE LETTERS FOR CROOK.

Many Offers of Marriage Come In on the Chicago Professor.

Professor Algie R. Crook, the "good man," is still pursued by marriageable women, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York World. With every mail come Cupid's messengers with offers of heart and hand. Many of the envelopes bring photographs.

"All styles of feminine beauty are represented, every degree of petticoated attraction. Tall, the short, the fat, the thin, the rounded, the angular, the dark, the blond, the juvescent, the senescent; young girls with pouting lips and half closed luring eyes; old girls with chins leading a double life. Here is one sample of the love letters:

"Thou Dear One—My soul looks up to thee. Day-time and nighttime, under the glaring sun, under the tender stars, awake or sleeping, I long for you. Not a breeze passes but whispers your name; not a song floats upon the air but in it I seem to detect the notes of that dear voice which I have never heard, but which I pray I yet may hear. Come to me. Give me your protection and fostering love; give me the right to sign myself Mrs. Crook, and our nights shall be filled with music, and the cares which infest our days shall fold their tents like the Arab and silently steal away.

"Are you going to keep on trying to answer the letters?" Professor Crook was asked the other day.

"I believe that the high tide of this foolishness has been reached," said the professor. "Not being a calculating machine, I have not counted the letters today, but I am convinced that they are not as numerous as yesterday. By the end of the week I may be left in peace."

A postman entered, dumped three sacks of mail on the floor and went out.

A ROYAL TROLLEY LINE.

King of the Belgians Plans Longest Line in the World.

Le Petit Bleu of Brussels announces that King Leopold intends to create a network of electric railways requiring a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs to be constructed in the following order: Brussels to Antwerp, Brussels to Ostend and Brussels to Paris. According to the same authority the consent of the French government has been secured.

This will be the largest continuous trolley line in the world. From Brussels to Antwerp is 30 miles as the crow flies, from Brussels to Ostend 75 miles and from Brussels to Paris 170 miles, making a direct line from Antwerp to Paris 200 miles long in a direct line, but probably nearer 300 miles by the actual route.

These lines will cover the most thickly populated parts of Belgium and France, town succeeding town all the way and most of the towns great manufacturing centers, such as Lille, Cambrai and Charleroi. This will give a local traffic, both passenger and freight, that should make the lines pay from the start.

Indians to Join G. A. R. Post.

General Hancock post, G. A. R., of Sioux City, Ia., appears in a fair way to have the distinction of honoring four Indian veterans, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Applications have been made by four Winnebagoes, whose homes are on the agency near Sioux City, in Nebraska, and the record of each is found to have been good. They served in the civil war, fighting loyally on the Union side.

England and the Spigot.

England will quit buying our beef, but she'll begin again just as soon as the supply of canned American mule is exhausted. England is down to a point, says the Omaha World-Herald, where all possible methods of economy must be seized upon.

YANKEE DOCKS ABROAD.

Morgan Ship Combine Plans Big Ones For London.

ESTIMATED COST $10,000,000.

President Baker of Atlantic Transport Line Tells of Vast Improvements Contemplated—Hopes to Save Millions in Handling of Freight in the English Metropolis.

Bernard N. Baker, president and chairman of the board of the Atlantic Transport line, the engineer in chief of the gigantic Atlantic Transport-Leyland steamship combination, which may soon include the American and the Red Star lines, returned on the steamship Minneapolis from London the other night.

In a roll under his arm were plans for great new docks in London. He said to a reporter of the New York World that the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines now controlled the Atlantic trade to London and the vast part of the trade to England. With the existing 150,000 tons of the Atlantic Transport line and its 74,000 tons now building, together with the 350,000 tons of the Leyland line now afloat and its 100,000 tons on the stocks, making a combined tonnage of 674,000, Colonel Baker said that the Hamburg-American line's tonnage was exceeded by 54,000.

"These two lines are carrying to England 100,000 tons of cargo a week," said the colonel. "Englishmen are viewing these things with alarm."

When asked if J. Pierpont Morgan, who has financed the deal, wished to control not only the trade to London, but to place unrestrictedly the products of the giant steel trust in the markets of the world, the colonel replied:

"If you were at the head of a great line of steamships and knew a thing to be possible, would you talk about it before you had done anything about it yourself? Mr. Morgan is acting really as financial agent. What he intends to do with the Leyland line I don't know. The Atlantic Transport line and the Leyland line are not amalgamated. I have seen Mr. Morgan several times, but I won't talk about amalgamation. It might interfere with our plans."

The colonel has returned to attend the marriage of his daughter, Miss Marguerite Baker, in Baltimore, to Thomas B. Harrison of the Atlantic Transport line on June 5. He will then return to England to finish up the business there. Colonel Baker said:

"London is behind in docks, as in everything else. I took along my own engineers and will undoubtedly be permitted by recent acts of parliament to build new docks in which Englishmen will invest. Where it costs in New York a shilling to load a ton, it costs 3 shillings to unload it in London. If we can take off 1 shilling a ton in cost of unloading, it will be equivalent to a dividend of 12½ per cent on $10,000,000. I am positive that we can save 2 shillings on the same basis."

Thus the colonel intimated that $10,000,000 at least would be spent for new London docks.

"England is behind in machinery and in nearly everything else," said the colonel. "She fears her labor interests, and, knowing that America is competing directly for her trade from the United States and that Germany is making inroads into her commerce, England's manufacturers are very gloomy."

Of his new vessels, he said that two of 10,000 tons are building at Sparrow Point, two of 14,300 tons each and two more of 10,000 tons each at the American Shipbuilding company's yards at Camden, N. J.; two of 14,300 tons each at Harland & Wolff's, at Belfast, and there are contracts for two just as large at the same Irish yards. Six new vessels will be put out before the end of 1902.

"I can't say what may be done with the American and the Red Star lines," said he. "The Cunard and the White Star lines have always been very friendly," was his reply to the suggestion that they might resent the American invasion.

Colonel Baker said he did not regard the purchase of the Atlas line by the Hamburg-American Packet company as remarkable.

Story About London's New Bishop.

While in serious conversation with a church dignitary one day Dr. Ingram, the new bishop of London, suddenly said, "Pardon me," rushed after a rough looking man who was passing, shook him heartily by the hand and talked to him for some minutes. "One of the cleverest of my Victoria Park opponents," said Dr. Ingram on his return. "Not an atheist surely?" rejoined his companion. "Yes," said Dr. Ingram, "or, at all events, he fancies he is, but he's such a pleasant fellow, and there's a lot of good in him." And then, after a pause, "And goodness can only have one source."—Parish Magazine of St. Mark's, Battersea.

Boston Memorial to Queen Victoria.

Residents of Boston and its suburbs who came from Great Britain or her colonies are preparing to erect a substantial building in Boston to be a memorial to the late Queen Victoria. The cost will be from $150,000 to $250,000, and the building will be used as a meeting place for societies of British affiliation.

Chilly For the Shorn Sheep.

The first stock exchange in the czar's Asiatic dominions has just been established at Tomsk. It will be rather cool there, says the Boston Transcript, for the shorn lambs.

A CULINARY GENIUS.

Cooked Dinner In His Home While at Business In His Office.

The ordinary man is nowhere more out of place than in the kitchen. All rules have their exceptions, however, and a correspondent sends a story of a man who might have led armies perhaps, but was certainly equal to culinary emergencies.

In the absence of his wife and family it became necessary, as he thought, for him to cook his own dinner, and in view of the fact that he was a man of business his presence was also needed down town at his office.

Now, the same body cannot be in two places at once, and this well known consideration would have settled the question for an average man. He would have either spent his forenoon in the kitchen or gone to his office and lunched out. This, however, was a man to whom physical laws do not courtesy even as custom to great kings. The case stood thus:

He was to have a boiled dinner and would have it done to a turn, piping hot and ready to serve at his home coming. The meat, turnips and beets, therefore, which require a longer time, he put on before leaving the house. The potatoes and cabbage, needing less time for cooking, were put on the cover of the pot.

Then he dropped a string through a hole in the edge of the cover, ran it through a loop suspended from the ceiling and thence down to the sink. In the sink hole he firmly stuck a candle, to which, two inches below the top, he tied the string.

Last of all he lighted the candle and went to his business. In two hours, or about half an hour before he was to return, when it was time for the vegetables on the cover to go to their appointed place, the slowly descending flame burned the string, which released the otherwise unsupported edge of the cover, which dropped its burden into the pot and fell back where it belonged.

When the genius reached home, his dinner was ready.—Youth's Companion.

VISITORS NOT WANTED.

People Who Want to See Greenland Must Get a Royal Permit.

Greenland is governed in a grandmotherly way by Denmark; but, as it consists of a group of colonies which would not under any circumstances attract many tourists or traders, no outsider complains of the exclusiveness of the Danish authorities. Trade always has been and still is monopolized by the state, and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. For foreign travelers also Greenland is a closed country unless the traveler in question has beforehand obtained the rare distinction of gaining the permission of the Danish government.

The monopoly of the trade is said to protect the Greenlander from being deceived by unscrupulous merchants. The administration settles a fixed price both for the goods the Greenlanders purchase and for the products they sell. In this way all are treated in the same manner, and the business being carried on by the state is a guarantee that the natives are not imposed upon.

Furthermore, the members of the administration are enjoined to take care that the natives do not leave themselves short of produce by selling more than they can dispense with, so that they are destitute of needful food and clothing when the slack time arrives. The native Greenlander never has been, neither is he now, able to purchase a single drop of spirits from the administration.

The exchange of goods between Greenland and Denmark is, as a rule, carried on exclusively by means of the nine vessels belonging to the Greenland company—viz, five brigs, three barks and a small steamer having a total register of about 2,000 tons net. Several of these vessels, which are suitable for sailing through the drift ice, make two voyages a year and the steamer, as a rule, three voyages.—Montreal Herald.

Womanly "Tenderness."

"Don't talk to me of the tenderness of woman's heart," said the man who hates women, though he has never been married. "She hasn't any. I was traveling recently on a through train to New York from the west, and in the morning, just after most of us had dressed and were sitting in the end of the car, the conductor came and called two men away. One of them belonged to an intelligent and well dressed woman sitting opposite me, and when he came back she asked him what the conductor wanted.

"'Why,' said the man seriously, 'the man in lower S has been found dead.'

"The woman's eyes widened, and I thought she was going to say something sweet and sympathetic, but she didn't. What she said was:

"'Why, how thoughtless of him, in a car with all these women too!'

"Don't talk to me about women."—Washington Post.

Cooked Under Water.

An Englishman made a wager that he could cook a plum pudding ten feet beneath the surface of the Thames and won the bet by placing the pudding in a tin case and putting the whole in a sack of lime. The heat of the lime, slaking when it came in contact with the water, was sufficient to cook the pudding in two hours.

Until 1627 the Chinese wore their hair long and coiled on the top of the head, where it was fastened with an ornamental pin. The Manchoo edict making the pigtail a sign of loyalty changed this style.

There are no big words in the sermon on the mount.

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
LITTLE LIVER PILL

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LIVERITA for SICK HEADACHE
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LIVERITA for FOUL BREATH
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LIVERITA for COATED TONGUE
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LIVERITA for SALLOW FACE
LIVERITA for TORPID LIVER
LIVERITA for CONSTIPATION
LIVERITA for SLUGGISH BOWELS
LIVERITA for PILES
LIVERITA for BLOTCHES & PIMPLES
LIVERITA for MUDDY COMPLEXION
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LIVERITA for INSOMNIA
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LIVERITA for KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
LIVERITA for BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for WOMEN and CHILDREN

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

40 PILLS 10c

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THE UP-TO-DATE
Little LIVER Pill
NERVITA MEDICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL
PHONE 8 OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING

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RELIABLE HARDWARE
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Lawyer.
Office 103½ N. Main St. Phone 2424.
FOR SALE—Ten per cent. real estate investment.

MRS. GEORGE CLOUD

Dies at Her Home on North Prospect Street Monday Morning.

Mrs. George Cloud, colored, died of dropsy at 7:30 o'clock Monday at her home on north Prospect street. The deceased had been an invalid for two years. She was sixty years of age and is survived by her husband, one son and two daughters.

A Spring Medicine.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1900.

Dr. C. D. Warner:—I have been taking medicine every spring for years to purify my blood, but I have not yet found a medicine that equals your Compound of Seven Cures. I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a cancer. He told me that your medicine had cured him. Yours truly,

Jacob Brandon,
Constable for 12 years in Detroit, Mich.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents

All the healing balsamic virtues of the Norway pine are concentrated in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

A son was born Sunday afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fail of east Center street.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

J. B. Taylor Res. Phone 1573

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Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery

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COMING! THE CHIEF CONSULTING AND EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., BY REQUEST, WILL VISIT Marion, and can be consulted at their Private Rooms at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, JUNE 3, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

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Established 1866. Largest Practice and Most Complete Institute of its kind in U. S. Our record of wonderful cures is second to none. During the past 20 years we have successfully treated thousands of cases. Our practice extends not only throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico, but also includes many foreign countries. Our long experience, remarkable skill, and universal success for the past 20 years in Ohio, entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted. The celebrated France Treatment is acknowledged by many, including prominent physicians, as being the most complete and successful treatment known to the medical world, for diseases of men and women. Wonderful Cures Effected in old cases which have been unskillfully treated. Our success is indicated by cures effected. Testimonials sent us by physicians and patients is positive proof. References—We can refer you to the First National Bank, or any bank or reputable business house in Columbus, Ohio; besides any reliable mercantile agency can be consulted as to our financial standing.

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

WHAT WE TREAT. We positively cure all curable diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhœa, Eye and Ear Diseases; Deformities and Surgical Diseases; Chronic and Desperate Rheumatic, Heart and Liver Diseases; Blood and Skin Diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, Freckles, etc.; Female Diseases, especially those which have baffled the skill of other physicians; Epileptic Fits, Rupture permanently cured by a new, scientific method. Brain, Spinal and Nervous Diseases; Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, and Spinal Irritation. Cancer cured without the use of a knife. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, frequent and dribbling Urination, etc. Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by our original system of home treatment.

It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES.—A perfect cure guaranteed in all curable cases. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretion and Sexual Excesses, Nervousness, Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Curable cases guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges; consultation free.

The France System of Local Treatment with Medicated Pad for Men is positively the most complete and successful known for Varicocele and Stricture, also weak and undeveloped organs.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—After years of experience, there has been discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new medical. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and correspondence free and strictly confidential.

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THE FRANCE URETHRAL TREATMENT is a medicated Bougie for the cure of Stricture and all forms of Diseases of the Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland. The Bougies are inserted into the urethral canal upon retiring at night, and slip into position without the slightest effort, requiring a short time to dissolve. They act like a mild electric current, invigorating and imparting vim and snap to the entire body. The curative effect is felt from the first application. Our special treatment completely dissolves the Stricture and permanently removes obstructions from the urinary passage.

Treatment by Correspondence. Each person applying for Medical Treatment should bring or send from two to four ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. We have cured thousands of cases we have never seen. Write for book of 100 pages and list of 500 questions. Correspondence, Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without the written consent of the patient. Treatment sent by mail or express to any part of the United States.

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has located in Marion with offices at 219 West Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 6 to 9 p. m.

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To the Citizens of Marion:

Mr. J. F. White, No. 242 Ballentine Ave., is appointed agent at Marion for the sale of the Celebrated McFarland Indian Capsule. This is the most wonderful medicine down to the present age—the world has ever known. There are more cures credited to this famous vegetable compound than to any other proprietary medicine known to man. They cure the liver; they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure nervousness; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and headaches of all forms, because they cleanse the blood most perfectly. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of inflammatory rheumatism by this medicine and can tell you of hundreds they have cured of some of the above complaints.

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A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts issued on foreign countries.

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Invites deposits. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Deposit vaults for valuable papers free to customers.

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A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.
Eureka Harness Oil
not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.
Sold everywhere in convenient cans. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.
Give Your Horse a Chance!

ICE-CREAM SOCIAL

The Pioneer Farmers' Club Will Give One at the J. Klinefelter Home South of City.

IT IS DATED FOR NIGHT OF JUNE 27

The Club Holds a Pleasing Meeting at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Conley, South of the City, Friday Night—A Very Fine Program Is Rendered.

The monthly meeting of the Pioneer Farmers' club was held Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Conley, south of the city. It was well attended, and the program rendered was of excellent merit.

Miss Libbie Dairy opened the program with a scripture reading, and was followed by Mr. Conley in prayer. The orchestra rendered a pleasing selection, and the debate by Charles Freeman and J. Klinefelter for the affirmative and J. B. Conley and S. D. Hayes for the negative, "Resolved, That the Farmers Should Favor Governmental Ownership of Railroads, Telegraphs and Other Similar Institutions," was ably argued. The judges, Mrs. George Salmon, Mrs. George Smeltzer and Mr. Frank Hain, decided in favor of the affirmative.

Miss Ethel Johnston recited "Mary's Pet Lamb" in a manner which pleased the club members, and Miss Lotta Ward gave a clever select reading, "The Old Brown School House." Miss Ward's effort was followed by another well-rendered selection by the orchestra and Miss Stella Johnston recited "Making Baby's Quilt." Her recitation was well received. George Myers gave a select reading, "Man Wants but Little Here Below." It was appreciated by the club. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Her concluded the program with an excellently rendered duet and piano duet.

The club voted to hold an ice-cream social the evening of June 27 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Klinefelter, south of the city. The general public is to be made welcome and it is expected that quite a number of people from the city will attend.

THE EXAMINERS

Have Completed Their Examination of Applicants for Certificates.

The board of examiners of the public schools has completed its examination of the applicants who went before it for positions and certificates will be granted some time this month.

The following is a list of the successful applicants, and the years of their terms:

Myrtle Boger, 1; Maud Boyd, 3; Mary Creasap, 2; D. Emma Hawley, 2; Ferne Irey, 3; Amy Key, 3; Carrie Linsley, 5; Madge Martin, 3; Adda Merchant, 3; Sarah Myers, 3; Mrs. Eva Osborne, 5; Alice Peters, 5; Luella Selcil, 3; Stella Smiley, 5; Clarissa Smith, 2; Flora Slough, 2; Alice Steckenberger, 2; Emma Trefz, 3; Catherine Titus, 2; Mrs. Alice White, 3; Ada Bowen, 5; Abigail Gast, 5; Daisy Potter, 5.

AN ASSIGNMENT

Is Made Friday Night by C. E. Wyatt, the Implement Dealer.

C. E. Wyatt, the north Prospect street implement dealer, made an assignment in probate court last Friday afternoon. He assigned to T. M. Byers of Delaware, who was appointed assignee by Judge Burke and filed a $12,000 bond, which was approved.

The assets of Wyatt will amount to $6,000 and the liabilities $4,500. It is believed the business will pay out. A heavy book business and poor collections are given as the causes for the assignment.

UNION COUNTY MAN

Gets the Contract To Build the Klinefelter Pike.

Wm. Moehn of Union county was awarded the contract Saturday to build the Klinefelter pike in Claridon and Richland townships. The contract price was $7,273.20. The pike is to be about three and three-quarters miles long and is to be of stone. Work on it will be begun as soon as possible.

QUITE SUDDEN

Is the Death of the Infant Daughter of Harry Myers.

The little eight-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Myers, living in a suite of rooms in the True building, east Center street, died Saturday afternoon of cholera infantum. The little sufferer was taken ill only Friday night and death came with shocking suddenness.

New Discovery for Blood-poisoning.

Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures, the great cancer remedy, and for all diseases of the skin and blood, from contact and secondary or hereditary causes. For sale by W. B. Foye.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 15-wk-ly-e

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.

Those of Marion County Are Looking Forward to Five Conventions.

The Sunday-school workers in this city are looking forward with enjoyable anticipation to the five Sunday-school conventions which will be held in this vicinity next month.

At the Tully township convention to be held in Martel, June 12, J. H. Virden, Mrs. D. L. Sellers, Mrs. C. F. Garberson and Rev. F. C. Willhoff are on the program for addresses on their respective lines of Sunday-school work. They are also on the program of the Waldo and Pleasant township convention, to be held in Bethlehem, June 18. At the Pleasant Hill convention, to be held June 16, Mrs. Frank Safritt, Mrs. Jacob Miller and Mrs. D. L. Sellers have been assigned topics. The first four mentioned will deliver addresses at the Brush Ridge meeting, to be held June 23, and Mrs. Sellers has received an invitation to talk on a subject at the Likens Chapel convention to be held the latter part of next month. At the big state convention in Chillicothe, commencing June 5, Mrs. Garberson, Mrs. Sellers and Mr. Virden are among the speakers.

MARYSVILLE GIRL

Starts for South Dakota Where She'll Marry.

Marysville, O., May 27.—Miss Edith, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Clapham of this city, left Sunday morning on a long journey to Victor, Davison county, South Dakota, where she will meet her lover, Mr. Jason Powell, to whom she will be married next Wednesday. Miss Clapham attended the schools here, graduating in 1895. Her parents were poor and she boldly severed home ties and went to South Dakota six years ago, alone. She was then but seventeen years of age. In Mitchell, South Dakota, she found employment as a teacher at increased wages. She returned to Marysville in 1899 and taught school here for two years.

While in Dakota Miss Clapham met Mr. Powell, who fell in love with her and a courtship followed, resulting in an engagement. Mr. Powell is a prominent and wealthy farmer and stock raiser.

MILLION DOLLAR LOAN

Is Made by the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Interurban Road.

A Delaware special, dated May 25, to Sunday's Cincinnati Times-Star, reads as follows:

A million dollar deed of trust was filed here with the county recorder this afternoon by J. W. Holcomb of Cleveland, in favor of the Western Trust company of Cleveland as trustee. Mr. Holcomb is treasurer of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Interurban. Attached to the deed was one revenue stamp costing $500. "Upon the establishment of this road," said Mr. Holcomb, "a central power-house, costing $90,000 will be located in Delaware and a storage house in Marion and another one in Columbus in case of emergencies." Grading is within seven miles of Delaware from Columbus now.

ROSCOE WORTHINGTON

Is Seriously Injured at the Ball Game Saturday Afternoon.

Roscoe Worthington, an eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arch Worthington of Wallace street, was painfully injured Saturday afternoon during the progress of the Marion-Upper Sandusky ball game. A foul ball hit him in the right eye, rendering him unconscious for a short time. He was picked up and carried home where Dr. J. H. Criswell dressed his injuries. It is thought that he will not lose the sight of his eye, though how the injury will affect him otherwise is hard to tell. He has been suffering severe vomiting spells ever since the accident, and has thrown up large quantities of blood.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio. 32-wk-t-27

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Organ, six octave. Inquire 615 Delaware avenue, Marion, Ohio. 146-t-3-wk-t-3-p

HE'S FOUND GUILTY

Jury Decides That Fred Summers Is Mixed Up with Eight Thousand Stolen Cigars.

SHIPPED TO EDMORE, MICHIGAN

Judges Tobias and Young Saturday Appoint a Jury Commission Consisting of Silas Hipsher, Albert Oborn, G. Ledler and Jerome Horton—Court Notes and News.

Fred Summers, whose trial was held in common pleas court during the last three days of last week, was found guilty of receiving stolen property. The jury was only out a little over an hour, before arriving at the verdict. Summer's attorney, C. F. Garberson, stated Saturday that he will carry the matter up to the circuit court.

Summer's case has attracted considerable attention. He was a north Main street saloon keeper until the time of his incarceration in the county jail, several weeks ago.

Early in March a car on the Big Four was entered between here and Galion and 8,000 cigars were stolen. Shortly after that the local police learned of Summers having shipped a consignment of boxes supposed to contain signs and pictures to his brother in Edmore, Michigan. Several little clues pointed to the fact that the boxes contained cigars. The clues were followed up with the result that Summers was arrested and bound over to appear before the grand jury, which indicted him on the charge for which he has just been found guilty. Summers was defended by C. F. Garberson, and H. N. Quigley assisted Prosecutor Guthery.

Summers was sent back to jail to await sentence which will be passed later by Judge Tobias, before whom the case was tried.

Judges Tobias and Young Saturday appointed a jury commission for this year, consisting of Silas Hipsher, Albert Oborn, G. Ledler and Jerome Horton. The members of the commission reported for work Monday and were kept busy all day selecting names to go in the cylinder from which the jurors for the coming year will be drawn.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Beach, Abraham; Carter, Edward S.; Collins, P. C.; Day, Albert; Hall, L. E.; Hamlin, R. E.; Proper, Charles; Price, J. H.; Rosarco, Salvantore; Ross, Fred; Saunders, Samuel; Schultz, Ed.; Savage, S. H.; Scott, J. P.; Swick, James; Wiley, W.; Baker, Stella; Bailey, Mrs. Allee; Collins, Edith; Coleman, Mrs. Fred; Davis, Mrs. Blanch; Devitt, Pluna (2); Foster, Anna; Moore, Mrs. M. J.; Savage, Julia; Walker, Sarah (2); L. B. No 42; postage; Jellison, N. E.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

ALMOST SEVERED

Is the Foot from the Left Ankle of a Richland Man.

Alva Butler, a young man residing in Richland township, met with a serious accident Monday, which will probably result in the loss of his left foot. He was cutting timber on a farm near Caledonia when the ax slipped, nearly severing his foot at the ankle. The young man nearly bled to death before a physician could be reached.

His cousin, William Hunt, carried him a distance of two and a half miles to the home of a doctor, where the wound was dressed. Dr. L. O. Hamilton was called in consultation Tuesday afternoon.

NEAR UNTO DEATH

For a Time, Saturday, Is the Little Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee.

The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee of north Main street nearly choked to death late Saturday afternoon. The little boy was eating a piece of candy when it became lodged in her throat. All efforts of the mother to relieve the child were unavailing and Dr. Robert Ramroth was called. When the physician arrived the child was black in the face and had nearly strangled to death before the obstruction was removed.

The Want of Working People.

When the working man or woman feels sick—liver, stomach or kidneys are out of gear—then Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do a world of good acting directly on these organs and the bowels.

BAY CITY, MICH.

Mr. L. H. Mans, 1701 Columbus Avenue, Bay City, Mich., by overwork and too assiduous attention to his business, brought on an attack of kidney trouble, which made it necessary for him to leave off working at times. He states: "On the recommendation of Mr. Geo. Leyer, druggist, of this place, I purchased a box of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for my kidney trouble. They acted so well in relieving my pain and backache that I persisted in the use of them until perfectly cured of my trouble. I am a well man now, thanks to the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Latham writes: "About one year ago I wrote to Dr. Chase about my sickness and asked his advice. For years before that I had suffered a great deal of pain with my back. This was brought on by kidney disorders. My stomach and liver were in terrible shape also. I treated with a doctor for a long time, but never got any real relief until Dr. Chase sent me a box of his Kidney-Liver Pills. I began to improve immediately and found a real cure in them."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

35 cts. a box. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale at FLOCKER'S Drug Store.

A JOSSHOUSE.

Fun Picture of the Use in San Francisco's Chinese Quarter.

In one corner is a miniature wooden warrior fearlessly riding a fiery steed toward a joss who stands in his chariot way awaiting the rider's coming. A teapot of unique design, filled with fresh tea every day, and a tiny small cup and saucer are always ready for the warrior. This represents a man killed in battle, whose noble steed, missing his master, refused to eat and so pined away and died. A reference is assumed to them in the belief that if the work of man was given to finish it. The horse and rider are to them (the Chinese) what the images of saints are to Christians. In another corner is a tiny bowl of water. The gods occasionally come down and wash. At certain times of the year red questions are written on slips of paper and put into the hands of one of the greatest jossa. These deep peer, and then the joss either nods or shakes his head in answer.

On the altar or altars are several brass and copper vessels, in which the worshiper leaves a condolenced pork pudding in such a position that the ashes will fall on the fine sand in the vessel. When one of these is full, it is emptied into an immense bronze vase on the balcony, and this, in turn, is emptied into the ocean. The Chinese take good care of their living and never forget their dead. Once a year, the fourteenth day of the seventh month, they have a solemn ceremony by which they send gold and silver and cloth to the great army of the departed.

A furnace is a necessity in a joss house. It is lighted on ceremonial days, and paper representing cloth, gold and silver is burned, the ashes of the materials being, in their minds, useful in spirit land. Private families send to their relatives and friends whatever they want by throwing the gold, the silver and the cloth paper, also fruits, into a fire built in the street in front of their houses. The days of worship come on the 1st and 15th of each month.—Modern Culture.

BESTED BY A FIVE-YEAR-OLD

How Dr. Scudder's Preacher Instinct Lost Him a Gold Prize.

This is the story of a contest between the Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational church of Jersey City, and Master Edwin Sporl, 5 years old, bugler of the Order of Roosevelt Cadets, wherein it is shown that one knee is better than two when you are firing at an enemy or competing for a silver medal, although two are proper in prayer, says the New York World. The contest was held in the church the other evening and was to decide which of the two was champion in the manual at arms.

The pastor, tall and well formed, had laid off his cheh for a cadet uniform and looked very soldierly. The boy stood by his side, wearing a rough rider suit and a sombrero that covered him like an umbrella. Edwin's head just cleared the preacher's knee. "Present arms!" commanded Edwin W. Pullam, and the pieces of the big and little contestant came forward like clockwork.

Down the whole gamut of orders they ran, the preacher showing his military training and the boy showing that he had a right to his title of assistant to the Roosevelt cadets, the organization of the Sunday school boys. Every command had been followed with interest and applause by the spectators, and the scores were about even.

"Kneel and fire!" came the last command. Down went the boy on one knee, his other foot forward, which is according to regulations. Down went the minister, too, but his clerical habit got the better of his military tactics. He dropped into position, but both knees struck the floor.

"I award the medal to Master Edwin Sporl," said the judge. "His reverend competitor did well, but he used too many knees in his 'kneel and fire.'"

HEAT FROM STARS.

Recorded by an Instrument Used by Professor E. F. Nichols.

That some of the fixed stars and also the planets send heat to the earth in the rays which show us their position in space has been demonstrated by Professor E. F. Nichols of Dartmouth college, near Williams Bay, Wis., who for two years has been experimenting in the Yerkes observatory in Chicago.

It is needless to say that the amount of heat is infinitesimal, and this fact attests to the sensitiveness of the radiometer, the professor's instrument. It is so finely constructed that it detects the heat thrown out from a candle a mile away.

Heretofore astronomers have wondered if the light rays of the stars carried with them any heat. The great distance of the stars from the earth rendered the hypothesis improbable, for in traversing so many hundreds of millions of miles of space warmth would be dissipated.

Professor Nichol's instrument resembles somewhat the bolometer and the radiomicrometer used in measuring heat rays.

Banana Culture in California.

Banana growing is a feature of fruit raising in southern California. Though it does not meet with the same success that it does in tropical regions, the enterprise is said to be making fair progress.

Missouri's Unfortunate Mule.

Having fully retrieved the emergency in South Africa, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Missouri mule is now being shipped to the Klondike to haul gold.

After all, what is pulling a man's leg but trying to make a good thing stretch as far as possible?—Philadelphia Times.

PRINCE OF PROMOTERS.

Interesting Incidents in the Career of Count Mitkiewics.

HIS ENTERPRISES WERE LEGION.

Traveled Widely and Was Everywhere Renowned For Remarkable Talents—Handwinked Earl Li and Almost Secured a Concession From the Chinese Empire to Build Telephone Lines There.

Count Eugene Mitkiewics, who made and lost many fortunes, died the other night at his summer home in Asbury Park of heart disease.

Eugene Stanislas Kostia de Mitkiewics had a history that reads like sensational fiction, says the New York World. His claims to the title of count have been stubbornly disputed, although his family is of high social standing in Poland.

His American debut occurred in November, 1883, at a ball given in honor of the Russian fleet then anchored in New York harbor. There he met Miss Julia Lunardini, a noted New York beauty, and, as the story goes, playfully transferred from her finger to his own a valuable diamond ring.

He returned it a day later with spectacles, but the costly stones had been replaced with paste. Mitkiewicz was lodged in the Tombs, but Miss Lunardini refused to prosecute.

That summer the count appeared at Amherst, Mass., in the guise of a nobleman with an annual income of $500,000. He was a suitor for the hand of Miss Caroline Lester, an heiress. The family opposed the suit, but ten years later he married her.

London, Germany and Italy were visited, and when the count returned to this country his finances were in fine looking shape. He appeared in Washington with a retinue of servants and a wardrobe of surpassing elegance and variety. His manners were the smartest and most fascinating ever seen at the national capital.

The count promoted a number of Potomac river summer resorts, garnered a rich harvest of money, then switched to other schemes.

His plan was to win concessions from the Chinese government for a national banking business and a complete system of railroads, telegraphs and telephones for the vast kingdom. Li Hung Chang gave Count Mitkiewics his friendship and support.

In 1897 the count reappeared in this country, proudly announcing possession of these wonderful Chinese concessions and asking $25,000,000 with which to make a billion or more. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia and other prominent men joined the count, with plenty of money. All that was needed was to obtain the signature of the Chinese minister at Washington to certain papers. That signature was never secured, and the gigantic scheme collapsed.

He was sued civilly and prosecuted criminally. With unfaltering nerve he met every attack, laughing at his accusers and throwing money away with both hands.

The count's daily tip to his favorite barber was a $10 note. His weekly bills at Delmonico's averaged close to $1,000. His gifts to impecunious friends were princely in amount and manner of bestowal. A mere hint of financial need opened the count's purse to any man he fancied.

But when his money was exhausted Count Mitkiewicz borrowed just as recklessly as he had previously given. Friends became fewer, and during the last few years he had been heard of seldom except in connection with claims, suits and judgments.

Count Mitkiewicz was married three times. His first wife died in 1895, leaving several children. Two years later he married the granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall. She died in 1902. His widow was Miss Ethel Small of Melville, Md.

All druggists sell Dr. Allen's Nerve Plasters.

H. J. MAY DISCHARGED.

Assistant Quartermaster Will Leave Army Thirtieth.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Post says that H. J. May of Kenton, who has recently been transferred to the regular army as assistant quartermaster, is honorably discharged from the service, his discharge to take effect June 30.

Major May recently went to Denver for his health. He told a representative of a Kenton paper who saw him, that he did not believe he would ever be fit for service again and hoped to retire. He has had yellow fever, malaria, and grip in succession, and is now suffering from chronic bronchitis.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

CURES Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches, Dizziness, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Skin Eruptions, Scrofula, "Blues," etc. For sale by Druggists everywhere, 50 cents and $1.00.

ST. VITUS' DANCE A positive Cure for this terrible disease and other nervous troubles. Write for pamphlet with Testimonials to M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

For Sale!

A 30-acre farm three miles south of Upper Sandusky, splendid soil, well drained, modern buildings. Will sell at a bargain on the right terms. Have cash, balance on long time.

Forty acres of land seven miles west of Marion, splendid soil. Will sell cheap. Well fenced, no buildings.

Thirteen acres of land seven miles east of Marion, will exchange for boat. Can be had reasonable.

Eighty acre farm nine miles east of Marion, eight-room house, bath, large barn, well tiled, the best of loam soil. An elegant farm, for sale.

Feed grinder and two-horse power engine, can grind fifty bushels per hour, the grinder is new. Will sell at a bargain.

For sale a Huber engine and a Leader cylinder. Will sell at a bargain.

For sale a new Deering binder, or trade at a bargain.

Also will sell at private sale or auction 3 horses or mules, wagon or buggy, or those having rocks or goods of any kind will do well to see me.

J. W. CLARK,

Real Estate Dealer.

107½ S. Main St.—Phone 1813.

A PERFECT JEWELRY STORE.

Latest Things

in ladies' and misses watches. Just the thing for YOUR graduate.

M. Nelson & Sons.

Jewelers and Opticians, Marion, O.

Graduating Presents

LOCKETS, BROOCHES, PICTURES, FRAMES, CASTS, BUSTS.

VAIL'S Art Store

Dr. Albert E. Linscott,

DENTIST.

Office—Cor. Center and State Sts., N. W. Opp. Hotel Marion.

DID it ever occur to you that we only live one day at a time?

That only one fire policy in 1,260 ever becomes a claim, while every life policy is bound to mature?

That a dime invested in an endowment policy will yield more satisfactory results than a dime invested in a cigar stand?

That the first evidence you may have of success in life will be when your endowment policy matures?

That it takes a cyclone to lift a house off the farm, but it takes a life insurance policy to lift the mortgage?

That the daily cost of $1000.00 life insurance in The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, is from six to twenty-two cents per day according to age and plan of policy desired.

W. M. Jackson and F. B. Jones,

District Superintendents.

Office I. O. O. F. Blk., opposite New House. Phone 2584.

Trained Voices

Are in Demand.

I can train them.

Herbert Hutchinson,

Voice Teacher,

232 S. Greenwood St., - - Marion, O.

We Take

Farm Risks

And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.

Uncapher & McKinley.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office and residence 3rd [illegible] west of Postoffice, Marion, O. Office hours 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls [illegible] promptly, day or night. [illegible] of women and children a specialty. Phone 178.

E. H. Grun

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

HIS COIN FOR THE WEST

Philanthropist Pearsons Says the East Already Has Enough.

VISITED BY A COLLEGE TRUSTEE.

One From Vermont Asks For an Endowment, and Is Told of a New Check Line—Pearsons Now Plans Life of Ease—Believes in Educating Indians.

After a broad tour of the west, including visits to several colleges which had been the objects of his benefactions, Dr. D. K. Pearsons returned to Chicago the other day and announced that he had drawn a line through Chicago and had disinherited everything and everybody east of that line from any interest in the money he still expects to give away, says the Chicago Tribune. Not a penny, Dr. Pearsons says, ever will go to any institution east of Chicago. The million or two dollars which he intends to dispose of within the next year is all for Chicago and the west.

Dr. Pearsons' statement was drawn out partly by the visit of a trustee of Middlebury (Vt.) college, who went to Hinsdale recently to seek an addition to his endowment fund. The Vermont college official found Dr. Pearsons in the afternoon and found Dr. Pearsons attired in a full dress Albert coat, high collar and an old slouch hat, transferring a coop of spring chickens to another corner of his backyard.

"I am from Middlebury college, Vermont, and I have come all the way out here to look at your spring chickens," said the gentleman.

"Oh, yes," said Dr. Pearsons. "There are 53 of them, and they are a month old. In a month from now they will be 2 months old."

Dr. Pearsons bowed the Middlebury trustee around his yard and pointed out his fruit trees. After they had talked about the chickens and the weather for an hour the Vermont man said he had come to ask the doctor for a contribution. Then Dr. Pearsons grew cold.

"You are a rich college," he said, "and I am not going to give another penny to anything east of Chicago."

"But Vermont is your native state," said the trustee.

"I don't care if it is," said Dr. Pearsons. "You have got money enough there."

Then the Vermont man went away.

"I came back from Missouri with my mind made up," said Dr. Pearsons the other evening. "I have drawn a chalk line north and south through Chicago, and I shall never go east of that line.

"I have not forgotten Chicago, and I am going to do something handsome for the city before long. I have my plans all laid now. But after I saw those tall, clear eyed young fellows out in Missouri I made up my mind where the rest of my money should go.

"Dr. Pearsons at last has retired from business in Chicago. Hereafter he will devote himself to gardening, raising chickens and driving about the country near Hinsdale.

"I am going to have some fun now," he said. "I've got the finest lot of spring chickens in Hinsdale, and I am going to take care of them and look after my garden. I have a good span of horses, and I'm going to drive around here and enjoy myself. I'm going to let my clerk run the office and only go to Chicago when I have to. But I'm not going back on Chicago though.

"I spent four weeks at Eureka Springs, and I have come back here feeling like a man 30 years old. Even at that I went there for my wife's health, not for my own. Before going to the springs I visited Springfield, Mo., where I am building a science hall for Drury college. There are 300 of the finest looking young fellows and girls there you ever saw.

"There are Indians there, too—keen eyed young fellows. I didn't promise them any, but I am going down there after a while to look at their school. I believe in educating the Indians."

WILL BUY JINRIKISHAS HERE

Japanese Believe the Vehicle to Better Made in the United States.

Japan, the home of the jinrikisha, has applied to America to help it out in the manufacture of that honored conveyance of the orient.

In a communication which reached the Philadelphia museums the other day from one of the long established mercantile houses in Japan a special request is made for information through which that country and Africa might successfully negotiate with American manufacturers of jinrikishas, says the Philadelphia Press. To those who are not well acquainted with Japan's facilities for the manufacture of landaus and rickshaws this letter would have little or no significance. When, however, it is remembered that for centuries the inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom have ridden about in conveyances of Japanese manufacture, it does seem odd that they should prefer vehicles of the American make.

It was learned recently that there are only two manufacturers in the United States who have facilities for making rickshaws similar to those used in Africa and Japan. This condition is due to the fact that the United States never received inquiries from foreign rickshaw dealers until last February. Since then four communications of the kind have been received in Philadelphia.

The belief is that the Japanese are better pleased with the rickshaw of American make.

MAY PRESERVE HAREWOOD.

Movement to Keep Intact Historic Old Washington Mansion.

Harewood, one of the estates of George Washington, will probably be preserved to the people of the United States, as is that at Mount Vernon, says a Morgantown (W. Va.) dispatch to the Pittsburg Dispatch. Edwin Fairfax Naulty and George Steptoe Washington of Philadelphia, representing the Washington Manor association, have been looking over the estate, which is in Jefferson county, and interviewing John Augustine Washington, the present owner.

Harewood is the oldest and most notable of the Washington mansions. It is of stone and was built about 1758 by General Washington for his brother, Samuel Washington. It has become of special interest because it was there that General Washington entertained Lafayette, Louis Philippe, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujollas, and it was there also that Dolly Payne Todd became Dolly Madison, who was for eight years mistress of the White House.

The old mansion is 100 by 30 feet in size and is well preserved. Heavy wooden panels cover the interior walls, and the clumsy iron hooks of 150 years ago mark the places where paintings and tapestries have hung. The great drawing rooms are filled with relics of the revolutionary days, paintings of illustrious members and friends of the family and other notables of that period.

The mantel, one of the pair brought from France by Lafayette and presented to General Washington, its companion being one of the show pieces at Mount Vernon, is of dark marble and in a perfect state of preservation. There are also chests and bric-a-brac, exquisite old blue china and presents from France and other European countries more than a century old.

BRITISHER'S PLAIN TALK.

Danger of a Conflict in China, Especially Between Russia and Japan.

Vice Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, K. C. B., who arrived at New York on the Oceanic the other day, left the next morning for Vancouver, B. C., on his way to Peking to take command of the British China squadron and relieve Admiral Seymour, the present commander in Chinese waters. Speaking of the present condition of affairs in China, he said:

"Matters in the far east, so far as Britain and Russia are concerned, have somewhat cleared. The situation, however, is not yet robbed of its gravity for the powers who took part in the march to Peking, and it would not be surprising if even yet there were a conflict between two, if not more, of the countries engaged in what is really police duty at present. Russia, it seems, is making herself extremely disagreeable to Japan in the region of Korea, and the virile eastern empire, strangely in contrast with that of China, is said to be preparing for the struggle which, from the present outlook, seems inevitable in the near future. The czar's government robbed Japan of what were considered its legitimate spoils of conquest. The Muscovite practically compelled the evacuation of Port Arthur, and Japan has never forgiven that unfriendly act.

"The powers are still in an attitude of antagonism, and a little friction would bring about a conflagration. The dangers of a conflict between the two powers are not to be lightly regarded by other nations interested. I have no doubt that France, if her interests were menaced, would side with Russia if Russia and Japan were ever to come together."

The admiral was accompanied by his flag officers, Captain Arthur W. Carter, Lieutenant Hamilton and Staff Paymaster and Secretary F. Harrison Smith.

SOCIETY GIRLS SCORED.

Professor J. Scott Clark Says They Make Poor Wives.

Professor J. Scott Clark, speaking to his class in English literature at Northwestern university in Chicago the other day, said the merits of present day women in no way equaled those of women of the days of his mother and grandmother. His comment was directed against the society girl, says the Philadelphia Press.

"The society girl is a parasite," said Professor Clark. "She lives on her father, and in return she gives him nothing. She is of no benefit to the world, and there is no need of our keeping such a weight with us."

"They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," quoted Professor Clark, and he continued: "The young man who seeks a society girl for a wife is on the wrong track. May God help him that marries one of them, for he is tying a millstone around his neck."

Professor Clark is not more than 37 years old and is married, but not to a college woman.

Zola and the Man With the Hoe.

Mr. Edwin Markham, writing with enthusiasm of Zola's new novel, "Labor," describes it as "a panorama alive with motion, with passion, with every human interest. A dozen love stories are tangled in the movement. No touch of grossness mars the book, yet terrible realities are dealt with. Zola's graphic, realistic strokes make us know the two towns (in which the scenes are laid) as we know our Thrums. It cannot fail to excite the interest of all readers. Its dramatic movement will interest even the unthinking, while the passionate purpose of it ought to be stimulating and suggestive to all who are studying the labor problem from humane motives."—Harper's Bulletin of Literary Gossip.

PANIC THURSDAY TALES.

Philadelphia Woman Refuses Her $100,000 "Nipper" Profit.

TROUBLED BY HER CONSCIENCE.

Her Broker Puzzled as to How the Case May Be Adjusted—Absent Northern Pacific Shareholder Misses a Million—Costly Dinner Temper of a Dowager.

Although the excitement over the cornering of Northern Pacific has died down, stories of the fortunes that might have been keep coming in from all parts of the United States. One of the most remarkable of all the tales comes from Philadelphia.

It seems that a woman over there owned 200 shares of the stock, bought years ago when the stock was selling below par. The stock was located by somebody in New York, and on the morning of panic Thursday she was advised to sell and realize a handsome profit on her investment. She thought the matter over for awhile and concluded to follow the advice. The stock was sold at 700, and in course of time the woman received a check for $120,000. The transaction presented a profit of considerably more than $100,000.

Between the time she authorized the sale of the stock and the time she received the check the woman read about the panic and the corner and the great losses they had caused. Her conscience fell to work, and she concluded that the profit she had received might have come from somebody whose fortune had been wrecked. She refused to accept the check. Returning it, she said it was too great a profit to be made on such a transaction, and that she felt that she would be guilty of great wrongdoing if she accepted the check. The broker, through whom the stock was sold, still has the check and is at a loss at present to know just how the trouble which the woman's conscience has occasioned can be adjusted.

The real thing in the way of a Northern Pacific hard luck story is told on a member of one of the largest mercantile houses in New York who married into one of the richest families in the United States. He has been abroad for some time past, but has been where he could keep in touch with what was going on in New York through the foreign newspapers. A few days ago he noticed in the papers that an attempt was being made to corner Northern Pacific and that the price of the stock had gone lilting. He had 4,000 shares and concluded to sell at once. Accordingly he cabled to his N. York brokers to sell him out at the market. They tried to execute the order when the stock was up around 400 or 500. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were ready to take the stock, but the brokers had no power of attorney under which the stock could be transferred. Although the responsibility of the brokers to their principal was not doubted for a moment, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were taking no chances in those times, therefore the stock was not sold, and the owner lost not far from $1,000,000 profit, says the New York Sun.

When the world was being combed for the stock in the days immediately preceding the panic, it was learned that a certain fashionable New York dowager was the possessor of something like 400 shares. The stock was bought years ago by her late husband, when a bushel of shares could be obtained for a song, and not much of a song at that. The other evening a broker called up the woman's residence on the telephone. He learned that she was at a dinner party and got the name of her hostess on the plea of highly important business. The hostess had a telephone, and the broker finally succeeded in getting the dowager to it. He told her that her stock was wanted, that she could realize a small fortune by selling and asked if he might sell the stock. The reply he got was:

"This is the greatest piece of impertinence I have ever heard of. You have actually called me from a dinner party to discuss a matter of business. Please be good enough never to annoy me like this again."

Then she hung up the receiver, and the broker as he hung up his said to himself what he wouldn't say to a lady. He seemed to have a very definite idea of a locality where she might spend the summer for all he cared. Later he had the satisfaction of knowing that the dowager regretted more than she will ever be able to tell that she didn't sell the stock.

A few weeks ago a yachtsman known almost as well on the other side of the ocean as on this was advised to buy United States Steel common. "All right," said he to the man who gave the advice. "I'll buy it when it can be bought at 25. I'd like some at that price, and you can take my order now for 500 shares to be executed when you can buy the stock at that figure."

The stock was then selling around 50, and the broker laughed at the order, but said he would execute it if he ever got the chance. Shortly before noon on Thursday 1,800 shares of United States Steel common were sold at 25, and 500 of those shares were bought for the yachtsman.

Sweet Pea Day at Buffalo.

Progress in variation has been remarkable with the sweet pea. The Pan-American exposition is taking a hand in helping it along, says Meehan's Monthly. A special exhibit under various classes is to be held on the opening day, July 20, and specimens be in place not later than noon on the opening day.

A Useful Pipe.

A Frenchman has invented a tobacco pipe which has a whistle in the stem in order to enable the smoker to summon a cab without taking the pipe from his mouth.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S ILLNESS.

Washington Friends Familiar With Her Affliction Are Worried.

Anxiety about Mrs. McKinley has been expressed by many persons in Washington since the news from San Francisco has represented her as recovering very slowly, if at all, from the prostration that overcame her at Del Monte.

From time to time, when in Washington or at home in Canton, Mrs. McKinley has suffered temporarily from indisposition of a distressing but not alarming character, and she has recovered a normal condition of health with seclusion and rest, says the New York Times. When the president's party started, she had but just regained a fair degree of health after a period of anxiety on account of the president's illness, and it is understood that she was nerved up to making the start by the application of powerful tonics, with the hope that the travel and pleasant excitement of the trip, with the least possible participation in the public receptions, might prove as beneficial to her as to the president.

It has been known in Washington by almost everybody, although the subject has not been discussed in the newspapers for reasons of consideration for the president and his household, that Mrs. McKinley was an invalid of the most delicate sort, subject at all times to paroxysms that were distressing, and the approach of which always has made necessary the watchful attendance of a kind and experienced person to give the invalid prompt and intelligent assistance.

Those who have had intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of Mrs. McKinley's affliction have entertained grave doubts of her ability to make the trip across the country, confined to the small stateroom of a small railway car and in such a torrid climate as that which prevails almost always throughout the arid region of the southwest. Some of the stronger men of the president's party were affected badly by this trip, and those who heard the reports concerning the men wondered whether Mrs. McKinley would not be unfavorably affected by the heat, dust and frequent contact with excited crowds.

There is considerable speculation about the effect of Mrs. McKinley's illness on society in Washington after her recovery and return. It is reported that two years ago Mr. McKinley was advised to let it be known that his wife was an invalid and could not discharge the duties of "first lady of the land." It is said that the president favored the idea and suggested it to Mrs. McKinley, but that she refused to entertain it for a moment and that she has since rigidly performed the duties of mistress of the White House at considerable personal sacrifice and injury to her health.

Her present illness has led to positive assertions that upon the return of the presidential party the president will take the action contemplated two years ago.

FOUND BIRDS IN BED.

Eager Girl Students of Ornithology Went to Woods Too Early.

Long before the birds were out of their nests the other morning the 70 girl students of a Tarrytown boarding school, who were eager to study ornithology, were out in the woods, says the New York Press. The girls were told the night before that the watchman would call them at 3 a. m., but they were so excited over their prospective trip that they couldn't sleep soundly and all were up before the watchman made his rounds. They wore golf skirts and capes, heavy shoes and light caps and were accompanied by Professor Bigelow and Miss Mason. When the party set out the moon and stars were still in evidence, and when they reached the woods they found that the birds were still enjoying their night's rest, so they had to amuse themselves as best they could until sunrise, when the birds began to chirp. They discovered about 20 varieties of birds.

The great event of the morning was the capture of a black water snake in a pond. Girls are supposed to be as much afraid of a snake as they are of a mouse, but the students showed that when it comes to a snake they don't know fear. In fact, there was a struggle among the girls as to who should have the honor of capturing the reptile. The snake was carried home in triumph.

Besides studying the birds and capturing the snake, the girls gathered a collection of flowers. Among them was a showy orchid, a rare plant in the vicinity of Tarrytown.

Going to Business in Automobiles.

Several owners of large touring automobiles who spend their summers in Westchester county and are forced to come into New York every day are now making the trips on their machines, says the New York Sun. The favorite route leads down through Pelham Bay park, and every morning between 8 and 9 a procession of these big automobiles goes whizzing down the road bound for New York, each carrying three or four men. At that hour there are few horses on the road, and the automobiles apparently make about as good time as the average suburban train. When they make the return trip later in the afternoon, their time is slower because the best roads are well filled with horses. It is not probable that the automobile is going to cut seriously into the railroad receipts for suburban traffic for many years to come, but that it will afford an attractive and cool way of traveling to New York and back again by the men who can afford it gives promise of an increasing number of automobiles for suburban service.

FUTUPE OF GREAT CITIES

Remarkable Prophecy as to Their Growth and Population.

OBSERVATIONS OF H. G. WELLS.

Through the Development of Railroads He Claims the Radius of the City Circle Will Become One Hundred Miles—Delightful Picture of Life in Suburban Districts.

Mr. H. G. Wells, an author well known by the ingenious manner in which he has blended science and fiction in his tales, exercises his imagination on more serious topics in The Fortnightly Review, endeavoring to prophesy what the great cities of the twentieth century may be. He is always interesting, and his surmises about the future of town and country population are plausible and suggestive. His generalizations are necessarily very broad and for all his statements obvious exceptions will be discovered, but these do not affect the points he wishes to make, says the New York Sun.

The great change in the distribution of population that marks the nineteenth century is, as Mr. Wells points out, the unusual growth of great cities and a slight tendency to depopulation in the country. Never before, outside of China, with the exception of Rome and possibly of Babylon, had any city had more than a million inhabitants. Now there are ten towns with a population of over a million each, 20 more that probably will soon reach that number and a great number with as many as a quarter of a million inhabitants. They all differ essentially from the towns of previous centuries. The chief factor in the growth has been doubtless the increased facility in transportation through the development of railroads.

In the days before railroads, Mr. Wells contends, the possible limits of a town were bounded by the accessibility of the business center to the persons who had to work there. The natural division of day for work and night for rest has always existed and is likely always to exist, and to get to the place of work and return from it not more than an hour each way can be granted. Therefore when men traveled only on foot the possible limits of a town were, of necessity, included within a radius of four miles from the center, and with the use of horses for conveyance that radius became six or eight miles at most. The large cities naturally arose where the seashore or large rivers made traffic by water easy.

The railroads have now increased the city radius to about 30 miles, or an area, in other words, of 2,500 miles, nearly a third the size of Belgium. The worker, that is to say, may dwell at any point within that circle and yet be only an hour distant from the point where his business calls him daily. Mr. Wells foresees that by the end of the century, with 50 miles an hour carriages and 100 miles an hour trains, the radius of the city circle will become 100 miles and its area equal to the whole of Ireland. In other words, the suburbs for the London citizen will extend to Nottingham in the north and Exeter in the west, while the New York man of business can come to his office every day from Philadelphia or Albany or Hartford and the interlying fields.

This points to a tremendous increase in city population, an increase that must be limited by other considerations, however, and Mr. Wells figures out a limit of 20,000,000 for London, St. Petersburg and Berlin and of 40,000,000 for New York and Chicago. Nevertheless this does not mean a greater congestion of population, for 40,000,000 spread over 31,000 square miles of territory is a much more diffused population than 4,000,000 settled on 50 square miles.

There is no cause for alarm in these tremendous aggregations of humanity. By the side of the forces of attraction the force of dispersion is at work. Already in the great cities the business centers, the regions for pleasure, the shopping, social and literary districts are distinct. Secondary centers for all matters of immediate need spring up. Moreover, with improvements in modes of communication, like a perfected telephone system, with better methods of collection and distribution, the need of appearing in person at the place of business may be done away with, and without leaving his home, a hundred miles away, the twentieth century New Yorker may transact his business, shop, go to church and attend the theater or opera. Factories may rise wherever it is most convenient to have the workingmen dwell.

Mr. Wells draws a fanciful but delightful picture of suburban districts in these gigantic urban communities, where the dwellers are drawn together by community of tastes, gardening districts, agricultural districts, industrial districts, "horsy" suburbs, artistic and literary suburbs around schools and museums, a place for every man according to his tastes and the whole country in close touch with the city. His fancies already exist in spots, and perhaps, with intelligent organization as realities they may become common.

Another Mammoth Cave.

The discovery has been made of an immense natural cave in the eastern part of Knox county, and it contains a great amount of mineral thought to be quicksilver, says a Richmond (Ind.) dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The cave has been explored for nearly a mile, and it is found to contain many immense chambers, some of great beauty. The news of the discovery is attracting hundreds. The mineral is being tested.

QUELLING A STRIKE.

How an Actress Suppressed One at Buffalo.

Before ordering any more troops to Albany the state authorities would do well to order Miss Mildred Holland, the actress, there post haste, says the New York Evening Sun. Some kind Buffalonian friend has just forwarded the following account of what Miss Holland can do when a strike is on:

"This is a little story of how Mildred Holland, the well known young emotional actress, who made a hit last season in 'The Power Behind the Throne,' quelled a strike. It was not a serious strike, but it was a strike of supers, and it occurred at Buffalo during Miss Holland's engagement in that city. It all happened Wednesday night (May 15). On Monday and Tuesday the twenty odd supers employed in the production had been meek and docile, but by Wednesday the spirit of unrest had seized them, and after a conference they determined to demand $1 per week more than their contracts called for. Of course, according to their reasoning, the management would have to accede to their demand, as the play could not be produced without them.

"The demand was made upon the stage manager after the curtain had been rung up on the third act. Miss Holland was just going on in the strong ballroom scene. When she was informed of the situation, she did not rant or rave or apparently become excited, but instead quietly whispered to the stage manager, 'Cut them out.' Thus it happened that the supers watched the act from the wings, the audience being unaware that anything was wrong.

"When the curtain rang down, Miss Holland went to her dressing room and sent a messenger for the supers. They all filed solemnly and sadly into the stuffy room and there saw a dark haired little lady with big black eyes which looked them through and through. 'Gentlemen,' she said softly, with just a tone of reproach in her voice, 'you do not know how you have hurt me tonight. Do you think it right to attempt to hold up a performance in the manner you have done when you accepted this engagement with a full understanding as to what it was?' The supers shifted uneasily, some resting first on one foot and then on the other, several members of the party trying to shrink to the rear.

"Then the actress talked quietly and dispassionately to them until at last one of the young men mustered up courage enough to blurt out, 'Pardon me, Miss Holland, but I—er—think we were all mistaken, and if you will forgive us we will—er—finish the week out.' 'Very well, gentlemen,' responded Miss Holland, giving them all what has been called the Holland eye, which being translated, means a look from great, black, wondering, almost goo-goo eyes. 'I will gladly do so, but I want you to do me a favor, and that is to appear at the benefit to the Buffalo Press club Sunday night. We are all giving our services, and I should like to have you give yours, and I also want to meet each one of you personally.' The supers to a man volunteered. Furthermore, they worked the week out without trouble, and at the Saturday night performance an immense basket of roses was passed over the footlights to Miss Holland, to which was attached a card reading, 'To Mildred Holland, with the best wishes of the Extra People.'"

OUR MACHINERY IN DEMAND

Scotland After Laundry Appliances and Brazil Seeks Incubators.

American laundry machinery and supplies are driving the English make out of the Scotch market, and American made incubators and poultry supplies are treating the French goods in the same manner in Brazil, says the Philadelphia Press. The commercial museums have received inquiries from both these countries upon the goods in which they are interested.

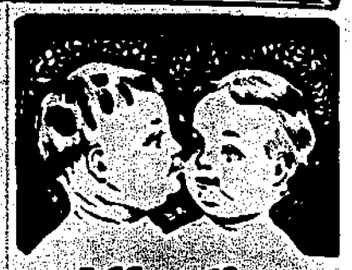
The Laundrymen's Engineer and Supply association of Scotland has appointed a large Edinburgh house as its agent for the importation of American machinery. This house placed itself in communication with the Philadelphia commercial museums, desiring to hear from laundry machinery manufacturers. Among the supplies which they mention particularly is a marking ink which they hear is made in this country.

The applicant for the names of American manufacturers of incubators says that the chicken raising industry has never been fostered to any great extent in Brazil. The French incubators have enjoyed what little trade there was, but high price made their use small.

To Sir Thomas Lipton.

Sir Thomas, you've another craft; you have a Shamrock II;
They say she is the finest thing with which we've ever reckoned,
But we have heard that some old tale through half a century passed, sir,
So why should we not doubt the cup is going to Belfast, sir?
But if it should so come to pass my heart and hand, Sir Thomas,
You've earned well your right to take the famous trophy from us,
And if it's going at all, Sir Tom, the prize of all your darin,
Well, I'll be glad, with all my heart, it's going back to Erin,
And not a man in all the land but will in friendship holler,
So long as you're the winner, Tom, and green's the winning color,
Braw Scottish hands have built the craft, and Scottish brains designed her;
An Irish brain will guide the hand to steer her where you'd find her,
So here's to you, and here's to them, to "Wicked Will" and Watson;
E'en if I must confess, Sir Tom, that every cent I've got's on
The dainty Constitution—but her name just makes me feel
Like toasting you again, Sir Tom, and the red land of O'Neil.

—O'C. McL. in New York Commercial Advertiser.



Affection

Exhales from children as fragrance from flowers. The little lips are always puckered to give or take a kiss. In homes where there are children, love reaches its fairest and sweetest proportions. In childless homes the kiss of wife and husband grows formal, and presently is neglected, the springs of love in the heart become choked for want of use and exercise. Childlessness is a great sorrow to many women. It is like a curse from Nature, who bids all creatures to be fruitful. It is not a curse but a misfortune. Often the conditions which cause childlessness are removable. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has brought joy to many a woman by giving her the happiness of motherhood. It gives to the womanly organs vigor and vitality, removes local obstructions, and practically does away with the pains and pangs of maternity.

There is no alcohol or narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

"I have never written you how grateful I am to you for your help in securing good health, and one of the sweetest dearest, fifteen pound girls that ever came into a home," writes Mrs. M. Vastine, of 647 South Liberty St., Galesburg, Ill. "I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of the Golden Medical Discovery, and four vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' Before I had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I was a new woman. I cannot make pen describe my heart-felt gratitude."

To keep the bowels regular use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

His After Dinner Speech.

There is no field of mental effort in which success in its most flattering form may be won quicker than on the after dinner platform. The man who can amuse and instruct such an audience, for instance, as that which assembles each year at the New England society dinner, perhaps the most critical in New York, may awake to find himself famous. A few hours before Henry W. Grady of Atlanta was to speak at the New England society's dinner in 1886 a correspondent of a southern newspaper asked him what he would say, and he replied:

"The Lord only knows. I have thought of 1,000 things to say, 500 of which if I say they will murder me when I get back home, and if I say the other 500 they will murder me at the banquet."

The ovation which the young, smooth faced southerner, almost unknown in New York, received at the dinner that night when the last ringing sentence of his speech had been spoken never has been equaled on a similar occasion, and his fellow citizens at home stood for hours in the rain in crowds waiting to greet him on his arrival as the spokesman of the new south. His progress from a local to a national reputation had been made in a bound.—Alusle's Magazine.

One of the Queer Sights of Brooklyn.

"Speaking of queer things that happen in Brooklyn," said a member of the finance department, "a few nights ago I was going out on a late train on the Fifth avenue elevated road. There were few passengers in the car. Sitting opposite me was a demure looking Brooklynite with a large bundle under each arm. The bundles were closely wrapped with newspapers.

"Suddenly a violent internal movement agitated the bundle under the man's left arm, and a moment later the head of a large game rooster broke through the paper. As soon as the rooster's head was clear he crowed loud and defiantly. Then the bundle under the other arm heaved and struggled, another beak and comb appeared, and the crow of defiance was promptly answered by one of challenge.

"Then for five minutes those two roosters crowed at 30 seconds' intervals, while their owner, struggled desperately to get them back into the wrappings where he had thought them effectually concealed. He indignantly refused the request of the other passengers to put them on the floor of the car and let them fight it out."—New York Sun.

The Talking Macaulay.

Macaulay is an (almost) never ceasing talker and pours out the prodigious stores of learning, wit and eloquence with such an absorption in his subject that I doubted when I heard him if he would not go on just the same if everybody left the room. Somebody asked the Duchess of Sutherland (after dinner at Stafford House) if he liked the society of women and whom he seemed to prefer. She answered, "Oh, he only looks upon us all in the light of interrupters."—Lady Granville's Records.

Profitable Change.

A well known conjurer one day visited a Scotch village. After performing many astonishing tricks he asked for a halfpenny, which a collier lent him. The conjurer then said he would turn it into a sovereign. He did so, as the people thought, and handed it around for them to see. When it reached the collier, he coolly pocketed it and said to the astonished conjurer, "Will ye checange me anither?"—London Telegraph.

A Confidence Between Members.

"I understand," said one member of the legislature, "that the senator whom we recently elected was beset by footpads and robbed in Paris."

"Dear me," answered the other member of the legislature. "Those Frenchmen have such a brutal and direct method of getting a man's money away from him."—Washington Star.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HE NEW AUSTRALIA

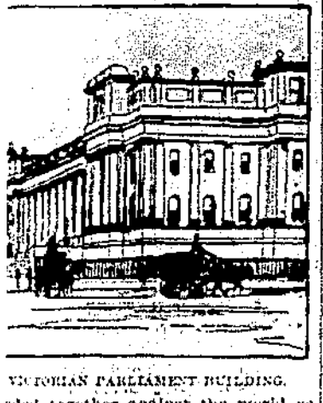
..OKING IN MELBOURNE OVER FOR-NATION OF COMMONWEALTH.

.w the City Where the First Fed-.l Parliament Is Meeting Has ...own—Founded in 1837, It Is Now ...tal on Antipodean Continent.

(Special Correspondence.)

...BOURNE, April 20.—The first great ... of the recently formed commonwealth of Australia is very near, the ... when the federal parliament will ...ened by the Duke of York and ...rsall, who, with the duchess and ...cial party, will soon be here. Melbourne is in gala attire, as befits the ...son. The streets are decorated ... arches and bunting, bands are ...ying, festivity follows festivity. ...at throughout the appearance of ...ety is felt, the solemnity which ...uld mark the birth of the commonwealth. The hum of political activity ...s in the air. Already the premier and ... cabinet have established their of...s here, and already measures have ...n prepared or are in process of ...aration for the welfare of the peo... of the united continent.

...p to the present time Australia has ...n divided into separate colonies, all ...ending against each other in the ...tter of commerce and business interests. But now the case is vastly ...ferent. All are united and have a ...le eye to the interests of all, being



VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

...ded together against the world so ... as their prosperity is concerned. ...e new government has some wonfully novel plans for the betterment ... the people of the country. Under ...se plans Australia will be pre-emi...ly a land for the workingman. Ac...ding to the constitution of the com...wealth, parliament is given the ...ht to pass laws for invalid and old ... pensions and to legislate in any ...y that will develop a more and ...re ideal social organization. ... Furthermore, the government will ...ve control of the telegraph, tele...one and postal services. Talk of ...ernmental control of railroads is ...rd on every side. The labor ques...n is not ignored, parliament being ...en the right by the constitution to ...s conciliation and arbitration mess...s dealing with labor disputes. Taking all in all, it may safely be said that ... workings of our legislative body ...ll be watched with interest by the ...ilized world.

...his city, which will be the capital ... at least a year, is the finest in the ...untry, and zealous patriots are try... to prove that it is the finest in the ...rld. In any event it is a city with ...remarkable history.

...n the year 1837, Melbourne consisted ...five small wooden houses and eight ...res of turf. Now it has a population ...500,000, 20,000 business buildings, ...0 schools, 300 churches, over 1,100 ...els or saloons and is one of the rich... cities of its size on the earth. There ... men yet living who can look back ... the days when Melbourne was in its ...ancy and to whom the change must ...m nothing less than the work of ...gic.

...The site of the present city was ...e owned by an individual. John ...tman by name, who bought it from ... natives by the payment of 40 pairs ... blankets, 12 tomahawks and some ...tres, scissors, shirts and looking ...sses. If John Batman's heirs were ...w in possession of it, they would ...n ground worth in the neighborhood ...$100,000,000. But even John Batman himself was not allowed to re...n in undisputed possession. The ...tives had been trafficking with oth... and there were many people who ...ntested Batman's claims.

...n the end the governor came from ...dney and laid out the town, selling ...e lots at auction. These lots sold for ...m $150 to $2,500 apiece, the land ...at brought the latter sum now being ...rth $15,000,000. The highest bids ...re that bright morning in 1837 laid ...e foundations of fortunes. The auc...neer took out his pay in land which ...lived to see worth $1,250,000.

...Within five years the town had 6,000 ...habitants, and it was then incorpo...ed. Ten years later came the dis...very of gold in Ballarat, and Mel...urne grew by leaps and bounds as ... gold fever took hold of the world. ...t, in brief, is the story of the birth ...d development of this greatest of ...stralian cities.

...In everything Melbourne sets the ...e for the other cities of the federa...n. It has spent $10,000,000 for har... improvement, and that the money ...s been wisely spent is evident to ...y one who will take the trouble to ...vestigate. The city is at the bottom ...f western Australia, near the mouth of ...rm river. For six miles one can ...alk along Melbourne's wharfs and ...e count fully 40 bridges crossing the ...ver and other streams in the city ...d suburbs. The harbor is beyond ...iticism. Steamers of 8,000 tons bur... drawing 30 feet of water, can come right into the city, while vessels of 10,000 tons and upward anchor at the mouth of the river, a little below Melbourne proper.

The traction system has cost the city $8,000,000, the sewerage system $15,000,000, the waterworks the same sum. In the greater Melbourne there are 61 telegraph offices, 70 postoffices and 80 public and private libraries. One of the public libraries has 300,000 volumes on its shelves, all of which bears witness to the progressiveness of this antipodean city.

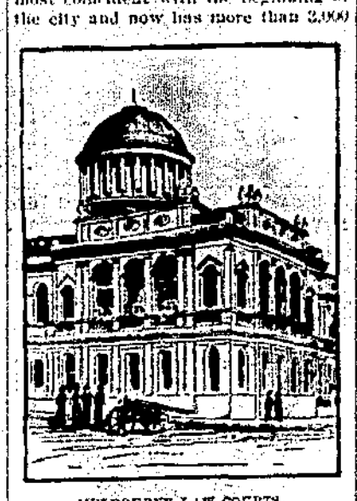
The public buildings of Melbourne are magnificent. The Victorian parliament building is a fine structure of light gray stone. One has to go up almost as many steps to reach the front door as at the capitol in Washington. This building will not be the meeting place of the federal parliament, for one of the questions yet to be decided is the selection of a site for the federal capital. It is almost certain that, owing to the jealousy between Sydney and Melbourne, neither of these cities will be chosen, but probably some place between the two.

As the capital of Victoria Melbourne has not only the city buildings, but the great colonial offices. These cost all told $20,000,000. The town hall was erected at an expenditure of $1,000,000. It stands in the very heart of the city and is built of white freestone, with a foundation of bluestone. Besides being the home of the mayor and civic officials, it is a great place of entertainment, seating 2,500 people. In the large hall is an organ, which was until recently the biggest in the world, and the city pays an organist a salary just to play it twice a week for the amusement of the people.

And this brings me to the consideration of the dwellers in the gates of Melbourne. They know how to live. They are not wrapped up in business cares, but have an eye to pleasure as well as to fortune building. In and around Melbourne are 1,000 acres of race tracks, 12 football and cricket grounds, 300 parks and public gardens. Of course the great sport of the public is cricket, but they are devoted to horse racing of the running, not the trotting, brand. The city claims to have the finest racing park in the world. It is known as the Flemington course, has an area of about 300 acres, and the track is a mile and a half around. The whole area, except the ground given over to grand stands, tracks and stables, is covered with a velvety green lawn. At the great races, notably on Melbourne Cup day, hundreds of thousands of people go out to Flemington.

There are two tracks, one running inside the other, the outer being for races on the flat, the inner for the "leppers," or steeplechasers. The inclosure within these tracks is a free field—that is to say, is for the benefit of those who would like to see the races and cannot afford to pay for their fun. The grand stand is built on a hill at one side of the course, and the seats in it cost $2.50 each. Directly behind it on the hill itself are equally good places for 62 cents each. From either of these locations a man can have a view of the horses for the entire route and need not lose sight of the race for a moment, being just where he can clearly see the finish.

As I said above, the great game of the Australians is cricket, the national game of the motherland. The Melbourne Cricket club was founded almost coincident with the beginning of the city and now has more than 2,000



MELBOURNE LAW COURTS.

members on its rolls. Twenty men are kept at work caring for its property, and for this purpose the club expends about $250 a week in salaries. Already more than $500,000 has been spent on the cricket field, which covers about nine acres, half of this being used for playing.

The city, as has already been hinted, takes great pride in providing places of amusement and instruction for its people. There are all sorts of public institutions, such as art galleries, museums, baths and technical schools. There is also a workingman's school, which has several thousand students, and there are many night schools. The city also maintains an aquarium and a splendid zoo.

Melbourne is in many respects like an American city. It has grown rapidly in the past, and there seems to be no reason why it should not grow rapidly in the future.

VICTOR R. DAVIDSON.

Cure For Disconsolate Lovers.

Somebody has dug out of an old book of the time of Queen Elizabeth the following advice to a slighted and despondent lover:

Tye one end of a rope right over a beame
And make a slippe noose at the other extreame.
Just under the beame sett a bucket be sett;
On it sett the lover most manfullie sett.
Ryghte over his heade be sett the nicket be sett
And under his care well fastened the knott.
The bucket kicked cleare, lett him take a full swinge
And leave alle the reste of the worke to the stringe!

BIG ST. LOUIS SHOW.

MOUND CITY PLANNING A GREAT FAIR FOR 1903.

Means to Outdo the Pan-American and to Excel Chicago's White City, Coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Its Prime Mover.

While you are at the Pan-American this summer look up a man from St. Louis. When you find one and there will be many at the exposition—ask him what he thinks of the show. Ten chances to one his reply will be: "It's pretty good. But wait until you see our Louisiana Purchase exposition in nineteen three."

In 1903 St. Louis is to have an exposition that, in the expressive language of the west, "will beat all creation." The Mound City has at least two reasons for striving to make its exposition excel all its predecessors. One reason is that St. Louisans want to outdo the Pan-American, and the other is that their exposition must beat Chicago's fair. Between Chicago and St. Louis there is no love lost, and the Windy City has never failed to hold up before the eyes of its Missouri rival the success of the great White City.

St. Louis' coming exposition is intended to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase, that wise acquisition of territory by President Jefferson. As St. Louis is the largest city situated in what was formerly the Louisiana purchase, it is befitting that the exposition should be held there.

As the Louisiana purchase cost $15,000,000, at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial exposition is to be expended the same sum for the fair site and buildings for the exhibit which the world is invited and expected to send. Of this great sum congress has appropriated $5,000,000 conditional upon the raising by popular subscription of an equal amount. The populace of St. Louis is flocking steadily in constantly increasing numbers to make their first payments of $10 for 10 per cent of one of the 50,000 shares of stock in the exposition. There is little doubt that the $5,000,000 mark will be reached. The city of St. Louis has also appropriated $5,000,000, and the state of Missouri has appropriated $1,000,000 for her exhibit. Accordingly, the financial scene of the exposition hangs high. Only two other world's fairs—that at Paris last year and the Columbian—have started under better financial auspices, and St. Louis points out that of the Chicago fair's $19,000,000, $4,000,000 was raised by the issuing of bonds, so that Chicago's fair and St. Louis' are on an equality in this regard.

Naturally, as the Louisiana Purchase exposition is still two years off, its affairs

PRESIDENT DAVID R. FRANCIS.

are in a somewhat nebulous condition. Even the site has not yet been selected. St. Louis has, however, a number of available plots, so it is only a matter of choice. One unique suggestion that is being considered favorably and may be adopted is the division of the fair into three portions, connected by elevated railroad, boulevard and boat. This plan has many points of superiority over the bunching of an exposition all in one place. Its chief merit, according to wide awake westerners, is that of novelty.

All of the plans for locating the exposition include the utilization of the Mississippi and of the bluffs along the river regardless of the curious Chicago suggestion that the proposed fair is in itself a big bluff. It is pointed out by the promoters of the fair that a thousand foot tower on top of the bluffs would overlook anything of the kind on earth, even counting the Eiffel structure. A suggested name for the tower is to be "The Needle," and it may be that the popular password of the exposition will be, "Have you threaded the needle?" as "Have you ridden on the Ferris wheel?" was at Chicago.

"Threading the needle" at St. Louis will mean ascending the tower in the elevator.

One most important step has been made toward making the exposition a success. This is the election of David R. Francis as president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company. This election occurred recently, although it has been known all the time that Dave Francis would be chosen. He has been the leading promoter of the exposition idea almost since its inception, and there is not another man in St. Louis who has the interest of the project more at heart.

Francis is the man of the hour in St. Louis and will remain so for some time. It is the popular idea in the Mound City and in Missouri at large that all that has been done thus far for the fair is his work and that if he should abandon the enterprise or should die there would be no fair. This is somewhat of an injustice to his large and enthusiastic corps of helpers, although to some extent it is correct.

Mr. Francis is a financier and politician. He was a member of President Cleveland's cabinet and has been governor of Missouri and mayor of St. Louis. He could have been elected governor of the state last fall or mayor of the city this spring if he had decided to run for either office. But Mr. Francis' interests and ambitions are all centered in the exposition. Like all other devoted St. Louisans, his sole aim is to bring to pass an exposition that shall excel Chicago's. They may do it.

He Was It.

Man (to servant at the door)—Miss Brown?

Servant—She's engaged.

Man—I know it. I'm what she's engaged to.—London Fun.

PAID FOR GOING TO CHURCH

Novel Plan of a Pennsylvania Minister to Raise Money.

The Rev. W. Emerson Karns, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church at Jersey Shore, Pa., who caused a sensation among his parishioners by offering a cash bonus to every one attending divine worship at his church, made good his promise the other morning, but did it in a manner disappointing to many who expected to come away with anywhere from $1 to $50 in gold, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The reverend gentleman fooled the people, for every cash given out had a string attached to it, and when the proper time comes will be drawn back into the church treasury, bringing others with it.

Long before the usual hour for the morning service a large crowd gathered in front of the church, which has a very limited seating capacity. Less than two minutes after the doors were thrown open seats were at a premium and in several instances were bought and sold. From the minute the Rev. Mr. Karns entered the church there was an air of wonderful expectancy. This continued all through the preaching service, yet there was some suspicion when he read from the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew the parable of the man who, while traveling in a far country called his servants together and delivered unto them his goods, giving to one a single talent, to another five talents and to a third ten talents.

Following the sermon, the preacher said that while in prayer seeking a plan to rid the church of its present debt the idea presented itself that he follow the example of the man in the parable. Every person in the church was then handed an envelope containing a cent. On these envelopes were printed: "This is your talent. Don't wrap it in a napkin, but use it. Your love for the success of the cause will determine your efforts. Harness up this talent, and make it pull in others."

The Rev. Mr. Karns explained that he expects the penny to be invested so that it will bring a return of either $3, $5 or $10 for paying off the church debt.

BOTANISTS AND BUGS.

Care Necessary to Prevent Insect Pests From Following New Plants.

Not only American meats, but American plants, are meeting with opposition from European governments. The San Jose scale, which has spread all over the country from California, where it was originally brought from Australia, is largely responsible for the action of Germany and France in prohibiting the importation of any living plant, tree, vine or shrub sent from the United States. The laws of both countries are so strict as to prevent even the scientific exchanges which such institutions as the Arnold arboretum in Boston and the Shaw Botanic garden in St. Louis had carried on for years with the royal gardens at Germany or the Jardin des Plantes in Paris for the mutual benefit of European and American horticulture.

The careless exchange of plants is of course an undoubted source of danger as well as of profit. The phylloxera, which has caused the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the richest wine districts of France, was introduced on an American wild grape vine imported at Bordeaux, although the wild grape of this country has since been useful to French vine growers by affording them a sturdier stock, better fitted to resist the ravages of the phylloxera, on which to graft the European wine grape.

The Arnold arboretum, as the center for the study of North American trees, has of course interested itself in the enemies of trees, and it is hoped shortly to establish a department for the systematic investigation of tree diseases. It is generally admitted that the subject is one that will repay the most widely extended research. In New England the elm is losing much of its value as a shade tree on account of the canker worm and other pests to which it falls an easy prey, and the depredations of the gypsy moth near Boston and the efforts of Massachusetts to extirpate it by destroying its nests of cocoons have caused national interest.

Canteens of Wood, Not Tin.

Major Philip Reade of the regular army was in Milwaukee recently consulting with local firms regarding a wooden canteen to take the place of the tin canteen now in use in the army, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Major Reade said the tin canteen would have to go and that the change would be made as soon as a paint that will not be affected by hot coffee or other liquids that may be put in the canteen is found.

A Plea.

Come back to congress, oh, statesman and speaker!
Ennui's approach fills our hearts with dismay.
The click of the telegraph hourly grows weaker
In the sad summer season of "nothing to say."
The sun in the west glows each eve like an ember,
But where is the light that once gleamed in the dome?
How can we wait until distant December?
Why do the fates thus counsel you to roam?

True, there are glimpses of baseball and circus
Which come with their music and gaudy display,
But e'en while these troopers cajole us and work us
We long for your arts that were gentle and gay.
Come back again, we are lonely without you;
The jeer of the jester forthwith shall be still;
No more will his studied impertinence flout you.
Come once again to the house on the hill.

Though bright gleam the stars, earth seems somber and lonely;
Melody fails, though the mocking bird sings;
'Tis you that we long for, 'tis you and you only,
With your wonderful words about quorums and things.
Oh, prithee, forego e'en your cherished vacation;
Your direst debates let us hear them anew!
Let your harmless remarks bring new joy to the nation.
Have pity and come back to congress. Please do.

—Washington Star.

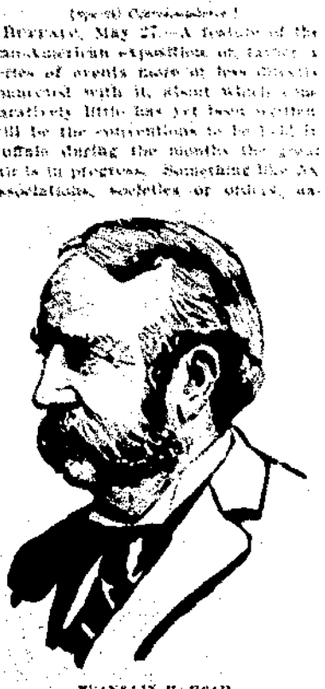
CITY OF CONVENTIONS

SUCH WILL BUFFALO BE DURING PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Conference of the National Civic Federation Among the First of Scores of Associations to Meet There—Taxation the Theme.

(Special Correspondence.)

BUFFALO, May 27.—A feature of the Pan-American exposition of which a series of events more or less directly connected with it, about which as yet but comparatively little has yet been written will be the conventions to be held in Buffalo during the months the great fair is in progress. Sometime like 50 associations, societies or orders, na-



FRANKLIN H. HEAD.

tional and state, have named the dates for holding their annual meetings or reunions here, and still others will doubtless arrange to meet here before the season is over. They represent about every phase of human activity—philanthropic, religious, ethical, social, political, economic, commercial, industrial, sporting, educational, literary and artistic. Buffalo will be par excellence the convention city of the whole country this year, and from this time forward there will be in session anywhere from one to a dozen conventions at various auditoriums and halls in the city. By making Buffalo the convention city these associations will afford their delegates an opportunity to visit the Rainbow City and, besides, will be assured of a larger attendance by reason of the attractions of the exposition.

Among the first of these associations to meet here is the National Civic federation, whose conference was held last week and was attended by a large gathering of eminent men from all sections of the country, among those present being Franklin H. Head of Chicago, president of the federation; George F. Seward, chairman of the committee on taxation of the New York chamber of commerce; Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia university, New York; James R. Garfield, chairman of the Ohio senate committee on taxation; Julien T. Davies, president of the New York Tax Reform association; Charles S. Fairchild, president of the New York Security and Trust company; M. E. Ingalls, president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway company, Cincinnati; Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; Lawson Purdy, secretary of the New York Tax league; Richard Green, attorney general of Michigan, and William Wirt Howe, ex-president of the National Bar association, New Orleans.

The National Civic federation, which is an outgrowth and expansion of the Chicago Civic federation, was organized to enlist the best brains of the nation in the solution of the great problems before the country, such, for instance, as foreign relations, insular affairs, industrial combinations, conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes, the negro question, the consular service, Indian affairs, municipal government and taxation, the latter being the theme discussed at the session just held, some of the brightest and brainiest men in the country expressing their views upon this important and most perplexing question, the prevailing opinion being that there should be effected an interstate agreement upon uniform principles of taxation.

It is not expected in two or three days to settle any of the many vexing questions, but the result of the conference was the appointment of a national committee, which will take up the question scientifically and try to work out some practical results.

The membership of the National Civic federation is drawn from the representative, practical men of affairs in the various walks of life, irrespective of party or creed. The scope of its work is described in the following extract from its bylaws: "To provide for study and discussion of questions of national import affecting either the foreign or domestic policy of the United States, to aid in the crystallization of the most enlightened public sentiment of the country in respect thereto and when desirable to promote necessary legislation in accordance therewith."

Previous to the conference just held here the federation has held three important meetings. The first is known as "the Saratoga conference on foreign policy," held August, 1898. Two days were spent in discussion by public men of radically different views, yet at the close a memorial was unanimously agreed to which when presented to President McKinley elicited from him the following high compliment: "I heartily congratulate the Civic federation upon the success of its conference. It came at a time when its able discussion and conservative resolutions did much to point the way for the nation."

The second conference was known as the "Chicago trust conference," held in September, 1899. This was attended by eminent delegations appointed by governors and organizations representing commerce, labor, agriculture, finance, political economy and the professions. It was in session four days, and its proceedings have furnished the basis for much of the literature since published on the subject.

The third conference was a "labor, capital and arbitration" held in Chicago in December, 1900, participated in by the official representatives of 30 organizations of employers and the heads of practically all the important national labor bodies. The result of this conference was the organization of a national joint committee on conciliation and arbitration, composed of the most representative men in the country, representing the employers, the employees and the public.

It is not improbable that the discussion of taxation will be fruitful of like practical results.

CARROLL WALLACE ROSS.

ODD INSURANCE SCHEMES.

Novel Risks Granted by Up to Date English Companies.

It was stated recently as a fact of novel and material interest that it was now possible to insure for the sensible penny of being the father of twins. And so it is. You can also insure prospective triplets. But that is a small matter compared to the queer risks insurance companies are taking every day. Anything, from the vicissitudes of playing a test bowler on a sticking wicket to the chance of an heir having his religious beliefs, is now a subject for an insurable policy.

"We insure people against the possibility of any calamity, whatever it may be," said Mr. Armstrong of the Employers' Accident Insurance company to a Mail representative.

"Frequently we are asked to insure against a man changing his name. Say somebody leaves a property to John Smith on condition that he takes the name and style of Howard Montmorency Vandeleur. He wants to borrow money on his property. The lender declines to advance the money on the ground that he has no guarantee that Vandeleur won't return to being called Smith. We insure the lender against that contingency, and Vandeleur once Smith gets his money.

"Another type of case is an insurance against the discovery of a missing man. A prodigal son leaves home for his country's good, and nobody knows where he is. His father, years later, leaves his property to be divided equally among his children. The trustee of the will finds himself in a difficulty. The prodigal may return from his travels, and then the other heirs will have had more than their share. We insure the trustee against the prodigal's return.

"Not long ago we insured a clergyman against the mortgagee's marrying outside the faith, because such a marriage would have cost the mortgagee his property."—London Mail.

A BITE IN THE DARK.

The Young Man Liked Jelly, and He Filled His Mouth.

A young man whose work keeps him down town until the early morning hours usually reaches home with a sharp appetite. His mother, an indulgent mother, too, puts a little lunch out where he can get it, but this frequently fails to satisfy him. His wise parent knows this, and she saves the larder from a wholesale onslaught by locking things up.

Now, if there is one thing in particular that this youth dotes upon it is jelly. But jelly is an article of food that takes time and skill in its preparation, and if the lady left her jelly jars at his disposal well, there would be none to dispose of after a few mornings. So the jelly is locked up the tightest of all.

The other morning the youth let himself into the house just as the gray streaks of dawn were crossbarring the eastern sky. There was milk and bread awaiting him, but his soul craved for jelly. He determined to hunt for some. Taking a slice of bread and a knife, he stole down cellar and searched the fruit shelves. What happiness! He dimly made out the outlines of a jelly jar. Was there any jelly in it? He dipped in his knife and felt the soft and quivering mass. What a joke on his usually careful mother! She had actually forgotten to turn the key on this treasure.

He drew out a generous quantity and carefully spread it on the bread. He had to do it largely by guesswork, because the cellar was almost totally dark. When the spreading was done, he smacked his lips lightly and took a generous bite.

No, it wasn't jelly; it was soft soap.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Abe Lincoln.

Of all the great men I have known Lincoln is the one who has left upon me the impression of a sterling son of God. Straightforward, unflinching, not loving the work he had to do, but facing it with a bold and true heart; mild whenever he had a chance, stern as iron when the public weal required it, following a bee line to the goal which duty set before him. I can still feel the grip of his massive hand and the searching look of his kindly eye. I remember that when Lord Lyons, who was a bachelor, went to communicate the news of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to him officially he took the queen's letter in his hand and said, "Well, Lord Lyons, all I can say is, 'Go and do thou likewise.'"—Sir Edward Malet's "Shifting Scenes."

The Boy and the Professor.

"I was mimicking Professor Bore yesterday, and he caught me."

"What did he say?"

"Told me to stop making a fool of myself."—Chicago Chronicle.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c. Large bottle (300 pills), $1; Smaller (125 pills), 50c. Sold by druggists. Send 10c. in stamps to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for Booklet of testimonials and instructions. Sent by mail. Always take SERVICE MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by

The Dumble Pharmacy, N. Main St.

The Pig in Water.

Of pigs it is commonly reported that no quality redounded more than that they attempt to swim they put their cigarette with their fore feet, but this is only an old sailor's fable. Whether wild or tame they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of their legs, they must touch their throats with their tiptoes, and hold the water very high. Many of the islands of the southern seas are now inhabited by wild pigs, which are the descendants of those which have swum ashore, some times great distances, from wrecked vessels.—Pearson's Magazine.

Self.

While I understand young Green lost all the money his father left him on the races, and he is now looking for a job. He won't have to ask a thing as he has had.

Brown—Oh, I don't know. He'll have a self thing as long as he doesn't lose his head.—Chicago News.

Odd Features of French Elections.

There are some curious features connected with French parliamentary elections. For instance, no wall literature issued by a candidate or his friends may be printed on white paper, white being the color reserved for official announcements. In the days of the empire, when official candidates were known in the land, the addresses of the government's ministers were printed on white paper, and this no doubt had due weight with the more ignorant voters. Again, any elector whose name is mentioned in a newspaper can, if he feel himself aggrieved, call upon the editor to publish a reply. This, however, is not confined to elections, but is a right enjoyed by French citizens under the law of the country.—London Mail.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis, for time tables and full information from M. B. Anderson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 8...*10:05 am	No. 10...*12:50 pm
No. 13...* 2:25 pm	No. 6...*10:30 pm
No. 2...*11:00 pm	No. 20... 2:40 pm
No. 1...*11:35 pm	No. 19...* 6:35 am
No. 17... 7:50 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 17 and 18 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 19 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1... 7:30 am	No. 12...* 8:10 am
No. 5...*10:25 am	No. 6... 6:10 pm
No. 12... 3:45 pm	No. 5...*10:30 pm
No. 3...*11:50 pm	No. 33... 12:00 m
No. 32, local, 12:05 pm.	

No. 12 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 32 and 33 run between Akron and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 37, 38, 14, 1, 5, 60 and 32 daily except Sunday. Nos. 13 and * except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In Effect Sunday, May 19, at 12:01 a. m.

Southward.	Northward.
No. 36... 10:55 am	No. 11... 6:15 pm
No. 2...* 2:35 pm	No. 19... 10:07 am
No. 15... 7:07 pm	No. 3...*11:30 pm
No. 13... 10:55 pm	No. 35... 6:30 pm
No. 34...* 2:45 pm	No. 35...*11:30 am

* Nos. 3, 34, 5 and 36 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 31... 6:30 am	*No. 30... 8:25 am
*No. 33...10:35 am	*No. 32...10:15 am
*No. 25... 4:20 pm	No. 24... 1:20 pm
*No. 27...10:20 pm	*No. 26— 7:05 pm

* Daily.

No. 27 does not go north of Marion.

No. 26 starts from Marion.

C. E. SARGENT, agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY & HOCKING

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 29, 1900.

From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 pm
New York and Philadelphia	6:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	6:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	6:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:30 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

E. A. Jayne, Gen. Pass. Agt.

E. H. Hinde, Supt.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A STUPENDOUS ASSEMBLY OF BOYS' WEAR AT MARVELOUSLY SMALL SALE PRICES.

Boys' Perfection Knee Pants.

We include in this sale some 200 pairs of our famous "Perfection" knee pants. Correct materials, some are made with double seat and knees. Special value at..... **50c**

Boys' Blouse Suits.

Made from strictly pure worsted blue serge. Trimmed in the latest becoming designs and well tailored throughout. Sale price..... **$3.75**

Boys' Washable Suits.

This sale includes a special lot of the prettiest styles, made from Galatea duck in the newest effects; ages 3 to 12 years. Sale price..... **39c**

Boys' 3-Garment Suits.

Made of through and through worsteds, fine cassimeres, tweeds, etc. Stylish in every detail and not to be equaled at or near our sale price of..... **$3.50**

Young Men's Long Trousers.

Stylish striped and plain materials of good wearing quality. Well made and finished and superior values at the sale price of..... **$1.50**

Young Men's Suits.

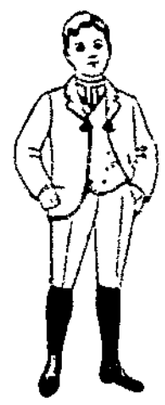
Choice from stylish materials. Coats single or double breasted sack styles. Ages 13 to 19 years, long trousers. Sale price..... **$5.00**

Boys' 2-Garment Suits.

Made from standard strictly woolen fabrics and cut in latest designs. Finished in a manner found only in higher price suits. Sale price..... **$1.90**

Young Men's Suits.

The very latest styles in exclusive green and other proper weaves. Broad shouldered sack coats and peg top trousers. Extra value sale price of... **$10**



CHILDREN'S WAISTS, INCLUDING THE MOTHER'S FRIEND WAIST AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

STRELITZS.

A FULL LINE OF CHILDREN'S SHIRTS IN ALL THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES.

A STORE OF GIFT ARTICLES.

A Gift Store.

Fine China,
China Bric-a-Brac,
Novelty Goods,
Books,
Pictures,
Frames,
Sterling Silver.

Latest stock of appropriate gift articles in Marion at any price you wish to pay.

THE MARION BAZAR.

Opp. Postoffice. W. J. GRILLS.

Why Pay More

elsewhere when you may be sure the goods are strictly first-class and the values the greatest. We never advertise one price and ask another.

Knives and Forks, per set.....	15c to $1.25
White Metal Tea Spoons, per set.....	10c
White Metal Table Spoons, per set.....	20c
Paring Knives.....	10c, 5c and 3c
Pastry Boards.....	10c
Buggy Whips.....	10c to $1 00
Flue Stoppers.....	5c
Screen Doors.....	69c
Croquet Sets.....	45c
Clothes Pins, per doz.....	1c
Heavy Tin Dish Pan.....	25c
2 qt. Covered Bucket.....	5c

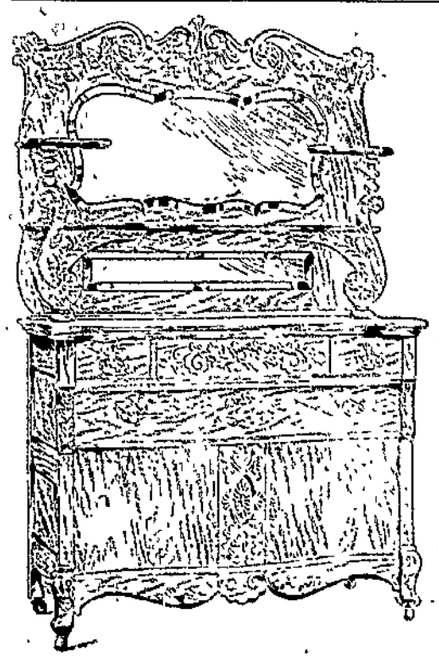
COME TOMORROW.

THE ARK,

143 South Main St.

J. B. LAYTON, - - - Prop'r.

CASH OR CREDIT | **THE MARION DEPT. CO.** | CASH OR CREDIT



We are showing some real pretty Boards with top drawers, swelled and full polish finish. Be sure and see them.

We sell Outfits on easy payments.

STORY OF MURDER

Edward Revells Shoots and Almost Instantly Kills Frank Robinson Monday Evening.

THE TWO WERE BROTHERS-IN-LAW

Revells Makes a Disparaging Remark to Mrs. Robinson and She Repeats the Conversation to Her Husband—He Hunts Up Revells, and the Latter Pulls a Gun and Shoots.

Frank Robinson was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Ed Revells, at the home of their father-in-law, Samuel Lett of Park street about 5.30 o'clock Monday evening.

Robinson and Revells married sisters. Robinson was thrifty and industrious and it is said his accumulation of property led Revells to be slightly jealous. Monday afternoon, Mrs. Robinson visited the home of her father and she and Revells had a little altercation in which Revells is alleged to have said some unkind things concerning her. His remarks were highly displeasing to her, and later in the afternoon at her own home she informed her husband of what had taken place. He left with the remark that he would go over and see if he could not settle the matter. He visited the Lett home, where Revells and his wife also resided, and there began the argument, which resulted in the fatality.

Mrs. D. Lett, an eye witness of the entire affair, related the story as follows. After a heated talk with Revells Robinson started toward him. The latter pulled a gun and fired. The first ball evidently went wide of its mark, for only one was found at the coroner's inquest, to have struck Robinson. Robinson then reached toward his pocket and at the same time advanced toward Revells, who fired again. The second shot struck Robinson in the neck, the ball coming out at the back. It was fired at a close range for the two were in the summer kitchen, which is not over five or six feet wide, and about the same length. Robinson fell back with the larger part of his body outside the door. Death must have been almost instantaneous, for he did not utter a word after the second shot was fired. The first shot was fired past the face of Mrs. D. Lett and she was badly burned across the right side of the face and forehead by the fire from the revolver, but her injuries were slight.

Revells remained around the house for a few minutes after the shooting took place, then went to the home of a neighbor and soon after came up town. In front of the jail he was met by Deputy Sheriff Crow, who, with Officer Patterson, had been searching in the Big Four yards for him. The deputy stopped him and Revells stated that it was his intention to give himself up. He was taken in and locked up.

The news of the shooting spread like wildfire and though it was raining hard a large crowd filled with morbid curiosity was soon attracted to the place where the shooting occurred. The police were notified by telephone and Officers Patterson and Masterson responded at once to the call. Revells was gone when they arrived, and Patterson remained for a time at the house, where Robinson still lay in a pool of his own blood, while Masterson came up town and notified the other officers, who at once began the search for the murderer. Coroner Bamroth was also notified, and he ordered the body taken to Pies' undertaking establishment, where, after an inquest, it was prepared for burial.

At the jail Revells had little to say. He stated that he is twenty-seven years old, has been married several years. He seemed sorry that he had committed the crime, and so expressed himself several times. He told practically the same story as that related above, but placed the entire blame on Robinson, whom, he claimed, he had to shoot in self defense, as he had already chased him, Revells, out of the house. He was a hod carrier and was employed by Allen brothers.

Frank Robinson, the murdered man, was one of the best known colored men in this city. He has resided here for years, and has never been known to be in trouble. He was a hard working man, having been employed by J. G. Fairbanks for several years, and not a man of his color was held in higher esteem in the city. Beside his wife he leaves four children to mourn his untimely demise. He was honest, steady, sober and reliable and more can not be said of any man, regardless of his color. He was about thirty-five years old.

Revells stated that he threw the gun with which he did the shooting along side the house as he left, but a diligent search failed to get it and it is believed that about that he did not tell the truth. He claimed not to know the make or calibre of the gun. He is not a large man, being about the average size.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lett were married last Thursday at Richwood, and the affair has cut short their honeymoon. The shooting is greatly deplored by them, as well as by all of the relatives and friends of the two men, but the sympathy of the majority of the colored folks of the city was with Robinson. There was some talk among the hot headed ones of attempting to lynch Revells, but that was subdued by the more conservative element, which was willing to allow the law to take its course.

Soon after the shooting occurred a notice of it was sent to the jail by telephone and the deputy sheriff started up through the alley toward Park street. Near the Big Four depot he met two big colored men doing a spurt to get a Big Four eastbound freight train. He at once suspected that they were mixed up in the matter, and ran up the train to where they had boarded it and compelled them to get off and go with him to the Lett home where they proved to be innocent. The sigh of relief heaved by that pair, when they were released, could have been heard up town.

The remains were taken to Robinson's late residence on Ballentine avenue Tuesday. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at the African M. E. church on Park street. It was conducted by Rev. Mr. Lewis of Mansfield.

Mrs. Revells visited her husband at the jail Tuesday morning. She later employed Mouser & Quigley to defend her husband, and they made arrangements to have him arraigned before 'Squire Charles Gompf, before whom a warrant charging him with murder in the first degree was sworn to Tuesday morning by the sheriff.

Revells was taken before 'Squire Gompf at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning and to the charge of murder in the first degree pleaded not guilty. He was remanded back to jail without bond to await the action of the grand jury.

Death at Richwood.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Thompson died Sunday at their home in Richwood. The funeral was held Monday a. m., and the remains were taken to Lebanon for interment. Mrs. Thompson was formerly Miss Hanegan of this city, and both herself and child were well known here.

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

TOBIAS IS NAMED

The Democracy of This District Tuesday Renominates Him for Common Pleas Judge.

DELEGATES ARE OF ONE MIND

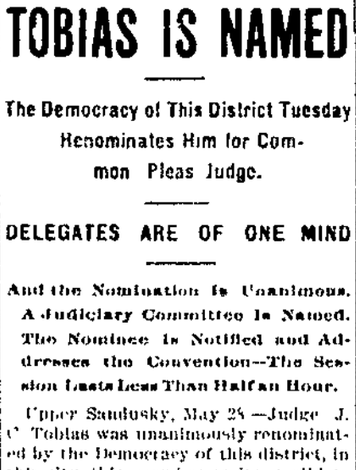
And the Nomination Is Unanimous. A Judiciary Committee Is Named. The Nominee Is Notified and Addresses the Convention—The Session Lasts Less Than Half an Hour.

Upper Sandusky, May 28.—Judge J. C. Tobias was unanimously renominated by the Democracy of this district, in this city, this morning, as its candidate for the common pleas judgeship.

The delegates assembled at the opera house at 11 o'clock this morning and a temporary organization was effected by naming J. W. Coulter of Crawford, chairman, Charles Doe of Marion, secretary. On the motion of D. R. Crissinger of Marion the temporary organization was made permanent.

W. E. Seofield of Marion moved that all other business be dispensed with and that the convention at once proceed to nominate.

W. R. Hare of Wyandot moved that



JUDGE J. C. TOBIAS.

the nomination of Judge J. C. Tobias be made by acclamation, and the motion carried.

W. E. Seofield of Marion, P. W. Poole of Crawford and W. R. Hare of Wyandot were made a committee to notify the judge of his nomination.

While the committee was seeking the nominee the convention made H. C. Spoonhour of Crawford, W. F. Johnson of Marion and H. H. Newell of Wyandot a committee on judiciary.

At this point the notification committee returned with Judge Tobias, who made a neat speech, among other sentiments expressing his favor for the candidacy of Colonel Kilbourne for governor.

A motion to appoint a committee to fill the vacancy, should one occur, was made and voted down, and the convention adjourned after a session lasting just twenty-three minutes.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE

Is Given Mrs. A. M. Underwood of Caledonia.

A company of about twenty of the immediate friends and relatives of Mrs. A. M. Underwood of Caledonia gathered at her home Saturday afternoon to remind her that she was on the eve of her eighty-sixth birthday. She had been invited out to spend the day with friends and on her return home found her house filled with guests, who proceeded to spread the table with good things and decorate it with cut flowers.

That this, the eighty-sixth milestone in her life's journey, might be remembered as a glad and joyous one by the aged lady, who has been so well and favorably known in that community, a number of pretty gifts were left to show the love and esteem in which she is held.

At evening time the friends departed, wishing that yet again they might celebrate other like occasions. ***

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

BADLY BROKEN UP

During Month of May Are Citizens of Tully Township.

Married, May 28.—The list of unfortunates in Tully township during the month of May is a long one.

On the second, Paul, the four-year-old son of Elsworth Downs, had a collar bone broken by falling from a load of straw. On the 4th, John Jones received severe bruises and had two ribs and his nose broken in a runaway. Ora Gist, riding with him, was somewhat bruised. On the 16th, James McKinstry had his left ankle broken and Bert Moody had both bones of his left leg broken by the same runaway team, and a young son of Samuel Auld had a thigh broken by being pulled from a horse by a clothes-line. On the 20th, Lester Kerr had a collar-bone broken by falling from a wagon. On the 21st, Mrs. Sherman had a shoulder blade injured. On the 24th Cloyd Pritchard had the end of a finger cut off in a stave jointer and James Crissinger was badly bruised and jarred and had some of his ribs broken by being dragged by a horse by getting a foot entangled in the harness. On the 25th, Plato Gamble fell from a tree and received a bad break of the left shoulder joint.

DR. L. A. BELT

Elected President of the Normal School at Ada.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Ohio Normal university at Ada Monday night Rev. Leroy A. Belt, A. B., A. M., was unanimously elected president of that institution to succeed President Lehr, who has been the head of the institution since it was founded.

Dr. Belt is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan university, class of 1861, and received the degree of doctor of divinity at Dickinson college in 1883. He has been a member of the Central Ohio conference since 1863 and was trustee of Ohio Wesleyan university since 1878. About six years ago he was appointed trustee of the Ada college.

Dr. Belt now resides in Kenton, but for many years was a resident of Marion, and now is presiding elder of this district of the Central Ohio conference. It was Dr. Belt who caused co-education to be inaugurated at Ohio Wesleyan university, joining Ohio Female seminary to Ohio Wesleyan proper. He has formally accepted the presidency and will assume his duties June 22.

PAN-AMERICAN STAMPS.

They Are Now Being Issued at the Local Postoffice.

Several denominations of the new Pan-American series of postage stamps have been received at the local postoffice.

One class of the one-cent stamp is illustrated by a steamboat and another class bears a cut of an automobile. The two-cent stamp contains a picture of a railroad train; the five-cent stamp of a bridge; the eight-cent stamp of the Nicaragua canal with a steamship passing through and the ten-cent stamp a picture of "The City of Buffalo," a happy hit for the owners of that popular lake vessel.

RIGHT OF WAY

Of the Marion and Mt. Vernon Electric Road Secured.

Fred Jones of Mt. Vernon, the promoter of the Marion-Mt. Vernon electric railroad, which it is hoped to have builded this summer, is expected to be here some day the latter part of this week to look after some matters pertaining to the proposed road.

The entire right-of-way for the road has been secured, and the plats and blue prints have been completed.

INCORPORATED MONDAY

Is the Findlay and Marion Electric Railway Company.

Articles of incorporation were filed Monday by the Findlay & Marion Railway company, with headquarters at Findlay. The capital stock is $10,000. The road will run from Findlay to Marion over the route heretofore described in the Star.

A daughter was born Sunday evening to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Miller of Silver street.

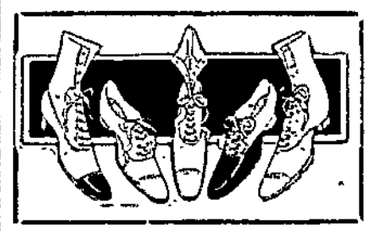
RHOADS' SHOE STORE.

AWAY UP IN G

Just as different from the ordinary run of Ladies' Shoes as

A Coach from a Sprinkling Cart.

GENUINE PATENT LEATHER, HAND STITCHED SOLES, VERY NEWEST SHAPES, EXQUISITELY FINISHED, GRACEFUL OUTLINES, PERFCT FIT **$3**



EXQUISITE

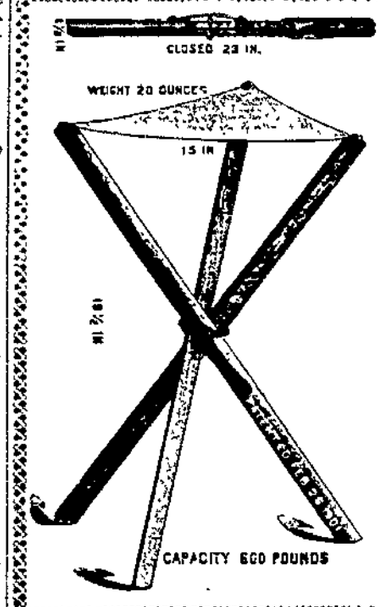
Don't tell it. Put a couple of trim feet into a pair of them and—well say!—it's a "Pedal Poem"—sure as you live.

$1.00 to $2.50

Men's and Boys' good solid Shoes.....$1.25

J. E. RHOADS.

109 S. Main St.



IF you'll keep in mind the song entitled, "Sunshine Will Come Again," you'll pardon us for talking to you today of an article that is used mostly in the summer-time. The song is a mighty good one to think about at a good many times and places, and the stool is a very convenient thing for outing and many other occasions. We tested the sample with the weight of three men and the goods are made like the sample.

The cuts tell the story of space. The price is 25 cents.

H. SCHAFFNER.

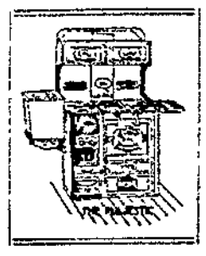
143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOAN OFFICE AND STORAGE ROOMS.

I am now equipped and ready in my new location to make loans on watches, jewelry and valuables; also will furnish storage room for all kinds of goods.

F. J. SCHULTZ.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.



J. W. Wren Sells Them

and it is the only place where the IMPERIAL MAJESTIC RANGE can be found. Go there, let him show you its superior merits. Believe us—it will pay you.

J. W. WREN.

South Main Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TALKED ABOUT CUBA

Secretary Root, Spooner and Platt See the President.

QUESTIONS TO SUBMIT TO CABINET.

When the Cuban Government Is Recognized Will the American Troops Be Subject to Its Orders or Can the President Give Orders Other Than to Recall Our Soldiers?

Washington, May 31. — An important conference on Cuban relations was held at the White House at which were present, with President McKinley, Secretary Root, Senator O. H. Platt, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. For more than an hour the situation in Cuba was considered and when the conference broke up no determination had been reached. It is expected that the whole matter will be brought before the cabinet and possibly will be further discussed with those who have been active in shaping the matter thus far.

Secretary Root has been fully advised by Governor General Wood regarding the progress of events in Cuba and has been informed of the action of the convention in its successive stages, together with the final action of the convention in adopting the Platt amendment and the interpretation placed upon it by the convention as well as the interpretation of the interviews between the Cuban commissioners and the president and secretary of war. He would thus be able to inform the president fully of the details of the convention in adopting the Platt amendment as amended or interpreted by the delegates. The president and his advisers will determine whether the Platt amendment has been "substantially" adopted by the convention. This is preliminary to the withdrawal of the United States authority and forces from Cuba. If it should be found that the interpretation of the convention is not satisfactory to the administration, quite a difficult problem would arise, as it seems to be the intention of the Cubans to proceed to form a government, and that government must be recognized or rejected by the president, who has full power to determine whether the act of congress has been complied with by the convention.

Another problem which has been discussed by those interested in Cuban affairs relates to what would follow should the new Cuban government be recognized. The Cuban government, it is asserted, will be for some time without the machinery to execute its own laws and put in operation its own edicts. It is held by some lawyers that the moment the Cuban government is recognized the authority of the United States ceases, and there is some question as to who would be responsible for the preservation of law and order.

As the new government would have no troops and no police force and would be practically powerless should there be any opposition to its decrees and orders, the question whether the United States forces would be warranted in upholding the government, in executing its orders, has been raised, also whether the president of the United States would be authorized as commander-in-chief of the army to give orders to our troops further than their recall from foreign territory.

Before the Cuban convention acted these subjects were under consideration to some extent, but as a new government is in process of formation with the Platt amendment adopted with certain reservations, they become vitally interesting. That the president and secretary of war regard the whole Cuban problem serious was shown in the consultation with the senators who were largely responsible for the legislation.

An impression gained currency that the Philippine situation and the effect upon it of the supreme court decisions was the subject of the conference, but this was denied by those who participated in it. The complete opinions of the court have not been read and considered with the care necessary to arrive at any fruitful results as to their bearing on the Philippines.

Strung to a Bridge.

Birmingham, Ala., May 31.—Frank Reeves, a negro, was hanged by a mob between Georgiana and Dunham, two small villages in Butler county. The negro had attacked Miss Ida McMillin, and while attempting to drag her from a buggy was frightened away by several men who responded to the young woman's screams for help. Reeves was captured and confessed his crime. A mob took him to a bridge near by and after tying a rope around his neck forced him to jump off.

Anarchists After Alphonso.

Barcelona, Spain, May 31.—The police are keeping a vigilant watch on the frontier and at the ports in order to effect the capture of two anarchists, a Spaniard and an Italian, who are believed to have landed at Marseilles and to be making their way to Madrid with the intention of attempting to assassinate the king. The conspiracy was hatched in an anarchist center in North America. All vessels from Marseilles and Genoa are thoroughly searched.

Meade Memorial.

Annapolis, Md., May 31.—A handsome blue stone tablet to the memory of the late Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States navy, was unveiled in the navy yard here under the auspices of Lafayette post, New York city.

McLAURIN'S STATEMENT.

Sets Forth His Motives and Reasons For Fighting Tillman.

Charleston, S. C., May 31.—Senator John L. McLaurin has issued an address to the people of the state.

After suggesting that Senator Tillman's address makes it necessary for him to say something in explanation of his motives and actions, Mr. McLaurin says the joint debate was precipitated against his wishes, and he adds: "It is too late now to consider whether it was wise or unwise, and the people must judge between us. I desire to announce my candidacy in opposition to the senior senator for the unexpired long term, and I will discuss with him in a fair and reputable manner the national issues of the day and leave it to you to judge who can more honestly and honorably represent you in the United States senate. In 1897 I was elected to the senate as a Democrat and I am still a Democrat."

Mr. McLaurin denies Mr. Tillman's charge that he is a Republican and organizing a Republican party in the state, or that money is furnished him by Republicans to develop such a scheme, or that patronage had been placed at his disposal for that purpose. He calls Mr. Tillman a disturber in the politics of the state and he appeals to the people to relegate Mr. Tillman "to the quietude of a farmer's life in Edgefield county, where he could be viewed as a pitchforkless pigmy."

Clew to a Mystery.

St. Louis, May 31.—The head of a man wrapped in an old coat was found near Edgmont Park, East St. Louis, Ills. Some empty envelopes found inside the coat were addressed to F. R. Williams, New York city. The coroner held an inquest over the head and a verdict of suicide was returned. A search of the ground near where the head was discovered brought to light an old razor. In April a headless body which was never identified was found within 100 yards of the same place.

Frenchman's Disclosure.

Washington, May 31.—Speaking at a luncheon tendered in his honor, M. Jules Siegfried, the French statesman visiting this country, said President McKinley told him in a recent interview that he was no longer an ultra-protectionist; that the United States had reached that period in its history when it became necessary to go out in the world and secure markets, and the necessity for heavy protection had largely disappeared.

Oil Found In Washington.

Seattle, Wash., May 31.—The first oil found in this state was struck at a depth of 200 feet near Tenino by the Puget Sound Petroleum company. The discovery indicates that the coast oil belt extends from California to Puget sound. Seven other test wells are being driven in western Washington.

Cowthief's Second Term.

Akron, O., May 31.—William P. Greiner was given a sentence of four years in the penitentiary for stealing a cow. Four years ago he was given a three-year penalty for stealing a cow, and had been out of prison but two months.

Call to Trades Association.

Milwaukee, May 31.—Edwin Reynolds, president of the National Trades association, called a meeting of that body to be held in New York June 11, to discuss the machinists' strike situation.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

National League.

At Philadelphia—Morning, Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1; afternoon, Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 4.

At Brooklyn—Morning, Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 4; afternoon, Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 2.

At New York—Morning, New York 6, St. Louis 4; afternoon, New York 5, St. Louis 6.

At Boston—Morning, Boston 3, Chicago 4; afternoon, Boston 5, Chicago 3.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y....	15	9	.625	Brook...	14	14	.500
Phila ..	18	12	.600	Bost....	11	14	.440
Cin'ti,..	15	13	.536	St. L...	13	17	.433
Pitts ...	15	14	.517	Chica...	12	20	.375

American League.

At Cleveland—Morning, Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 3; afternoon, Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 8.

At Milwaukee—Morning, Milwaukee 5, Washington 2; afternoon, Milwaukee 13, Washington 3.

At Detroit—Morning, Detroit 7, Baltimore 10; afternoon, Detroit 4, Baltimore 1.

At Chicago—Morning, Chicago 8, Boston 3; afternoon, Chicago 5, Boston 3.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica...	23	9	.657	Bost....	11	13	.458
Det't ..	19	12	.612	Phila ..	12	17	.415
Wash...	14	14	.500	Milw ..	12	18	.400
Balto...	13	11	.542	Cleve...	8	21	.276

Western Association.

At Columbus—Morning, Columbus 3, Dayton 8; afternoon, no game; rain.

At Fort Wayne—Morning, Fort Wayne 8, Marion 2; afternoon, Fort Wayne 3, Marion 5.

At Indianapolis—Morning, Indianapolis 0, Louisville 2; afternoon, Indianapolis 5, Louisville 2.

At Grand Rapids—Morning, Grand Rapids 8, Toledo 7; afternoon, Grand Rapids 9, Toledo 0; score 7 each ninth inning; game broke up in row, Toledo left the field; game awarded to Grand Rapids.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Ind.....	23	8	.742	Day'n ..	13	17	.433
G'd R ..	23	10	.696	Mar'a ..	11	18	.379
Louis...	20	13	.606	Ft. W...	10	21	.322
Toledo..	15	14	.517	Cols....	8	23	.258

Turf Winners.

At Newport—Brother Fred, Ahamo, Montana Pioneer, Unsightly, Russian, Leetka, Charlie Daniels.

At Gravesend — Bullington, Gautama, Lady Bolyrood, Sidney Lucas, Jack Demund, The Musketeer, Gold Lack.

At Hawthorne—Herodiade, Zaza, Lady Schorr, Silverdale, Filon d'Or, John Griggsby, Scotch Plaid.

At St. Louis—Lawton, Maximus, Marie Elenna, Lady of the West, Maud Gonne, Farmer Bennet, Viet Vance.

At Toronto—Racebud, Orla, John Ruskin, Californian, Moor, Wine Press.

At Oakland—Pat Morrissey, Alicia, Ralston, Doublet, Vassallo, Sulps.

WENT OVER THE DAM

Picnic Party Meets an Awful Fate In the Schuylkill.

FIVE GIRLS AND TWO YOUTHS DROWN

Oarsman Rowed Too Near the Brink and the Boat Was Caught In the Swift Current—Merrymakers Not Aware of Danger Until Just Before the Fatal Plunge.

Philadelphia, May 31. — Memorial day here closed with a sad catastrophe in which a small rowboat containing a merry party of eight young persons was swept over Flat Rock dam in the Schuylkill river, and five young women and two young men were drowned. The victims, all of whom were Philadelphians, were: Florence Densmore, 19; Mazie Kennedy, 18; Maud Rutter, 19; Mamie Sullivan, 21; Florence Bend, 21; Bertram Osmond, 19, and Roy Ricker, 18. John Moore, 21, was rescued. The picnic party pitched camp at Rose Glen, along the Schuylkill river, and separated for a row on the river, those above mentioned being in one boat.

The girls were huddled in the stern, one of the boys was rowing and the other sitting on the bow of the boat. After getting in the middle of the river and finding the current too swift the boat was rowed in toward shore, meanwhile being carried slowly down stream. The oarsman decided to go through the locks, and as he approached the dam he was hailed by the lockkeeper not to approach any closer; the warning was not heeded.

The oarsman kept on rowing until he found the lock was closed. He attempted to turn the boat, which was about 50 feet from the dam and 25 feet from shore, but turned the wrong way. A moment later and the boat was in the swiftly moving current. Realizing for the first time that they were in danger, the girls began screaming and the oarsman lost control of the boat. Just as it reached the breast of the dam the entire eight stood up and the boat went over the dam stern first.

The drop to the rocks is about 12 feet. The boat struck the water bottom up, and as it disappeared the whole party was under it. When the boat reappeared Moore was clinging to its keel. Osmond came to the surface and made a frantic effort to reach shore by swimming, but sank and drowned. The six girls never rose to the surface.

Moore floated fully half a mile down the river before rescued.

Wilhelmina Visits William.

Potsdam, May 31. — When Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry arrived here they were received at the station by the emperor and empress of Germany, who accompanied them to the new palace. The visitors were warmly cheered. The zapfenstolch given in honor of Queen Wilhelmina was a most interesting ceremony. The bands played a number of old Netherland hymns. All the assembled troops presented arms when the hymn called "Wilhelmus Nassau" was rendered. The music concluded with the "honorary march of the Dutch navy." Major John B. Kerr, United States military attache at Berlin, who has just received news of his promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy, attended the ceremonies at the special invitation of the emperor.

Brother Against Brother.

Memphis, May 31.—William Wooten was shot to death by his brother, Jesse P. Wooten, on Auction street near Front, in a duel with pistols at close range. Jesse Wooten received two wounds, one in the right shoulder just below the collar bone and the other on top of the head. He is not seriously injured. Jesse fired five shots at his brother and every one of them took effect about the head and body. When he had emptied his pistol his brother lay almost at his feet dying. Jesse made no effort to escape. The tragedy grew out of family troubles, the exact nature of which is not known.

Mrs. McKinley's Health.

Washington, May 31.—Mrs. McKinley still feels the effect of the fatigue incident to the long trip from San Francisco to Washington. The physicians hope now that she is again safely established in White House, that the slight improvement which has manifested itself since leaving San Francisco will be continued, and that soon she may be able to sit up. She is still seriously ill, and is being carefully watched by nurses and physicians.

Shifting of Railway Presidents.

Cleveland, May 31.—Among railway officials in this city it is generally conceded that President Newman, of the Lake Shore, has been selected as the president of the New York Central. A meeting of the directors of the latter road will be held within a few days, when it is said he will be formally elected. It is probable that President Canniff, of the Nickel Plate, will succeed Mr. Newman on the Lake Shore.

Memorial Day Tragedy.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 31.—John T. Price, an old soldier of Bethany, Mo., was killed while in a parade on the way to the cemetery by Aut Miller, his brother-in-law. They had not been on good terms for several days. Miller killed himself in order to escape arrest.

Reception For the Cardinal.

New York, May 31.—Cardinal Martinelli was the guest of the Catholic club of the city of New York at a reception in his honor. Several hundred members of the club, with their wives and daughters, were present.

SCANDAL BREWING.

London Paper Arraigns the Smart Set For Gambling.

London, May 31. — In an tirade against gambling craze in the smart set The World says: "Everyone is bent on beggaring his or her neighbor. It is the smart hostess who, regardless of all considerations of hospitality and friendship, invites guests to her house for the express purpose of winning their money. Her only aim is to get together those who will play roulette or bridge and can afford to pay up handsomely when the hour of reckoning comes. There is no less danger for the gilded youth in the country house, on his friend's yacht or in a London drawing room than on the turf or at Monte Carlo. Night after night women encourage gambling in their houses and watch complacently the pecuniary scourging of their friends. To be at home a certain afternoon in the week has become the way of announcing to those who can play and pay that they will find the hostess' drawing room a private gambling saloon, and so firmly has the passion for snatching money from the pockets of others taken possession of the feminine mind, that women of position no longer hesitate to act as beaters for those who are ready to provide sport if birds are found for them."

It is said the gambling craze in London threatens to lead to much scandal. Stories are already current of well known men in financial difficulties over gaming losses, in one case amounting, it is said, to £8,000 at a single sitting.

Loree Will Make Changes.

Pittsburg, May 31.—President Loree, the new president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, will assume his duties in Baltimore Saturday morning. One of the first official acts will be the appointment of George L. Potter as general manager of the entire Baltimore and Ohio system. Mr. Potter will succeed F. D. Underwood, who lately resigned to become president of the Erie. Mr. Loree will also appoint Arthur Hale, present superintendent of telegraph of the Pennsylvania, assistant general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, to succeed Daniel Willard, who also goes with the Erie.

Sequel to Domestic Quarrel.

Bedford, Ind., May 31.—Nelson Hatfield, an old soldier living near this city, attempted to murder his wife by shooting her through the back with a revolver, and then, turning the weapon on himself, shot a ball through his head, from which he died in 30 minutes. She had made application for divorce.

Taylore's Fast Pace.

Philadelphia, May 31. — Edouard Taylore, the French cyclist, defeated Frank Cadwell of Hartford, Conn., in a 20-mile motor-paced race. Cadwell throughout was unable to follow his pace, while Taylore stuck to his pace beautifully. Taylore's time for the 20 miles was 56:46 2-5.

Beveridge In Berlin.

Berlin, May 31.—United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge has arrived in Berlin. He has been visiting Prince Hatzfeldt in Silesia, studying rural conditions.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Stock Prices For May 30.

Cleveland — Cattle: Good to choice smooth dry fed 1,250 lb. steers and upwards, $5 25@5 40; good to choice dry fed lighter steers, $5 00@5 25; green half fat, 900 to 1,200 lb. steers, $4 50@4 75; fair to best heifers, $4 40@5 00; fair to extra cows, $3 50@4 25; bulls, $3 75@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice handy yearlings, $5 25@5 35; fair to good yearlings, $5 00@5 25; heavy yearlings, 100 to 110 lbs., $4 00@5 10; culls and commons, $4 25@4 75; good to choice wether sheep, $4 25@4 30; fair to good, $4 10@4 20; good mixed sheep, $3 85@4 10; fair to good ewes, $3 50@3 75; culls and commons, $2 00@3 00; spring lambs, good to choice, $6 75@7 00; fair to good, $5 00@6 00. Calves—Fair to good, $5 00@6 00. Hogs—Mediums and heavies, $5 80; Yorkers, $5 85; pigs, $5 50@5 65.

Chicago — Cattle: Good to prime steers, $5 45@6 05; poor to good, $4 40@5 35; stockers and feeders, $3 25@5 45; cows, $2 90@4 90; heifers, $3 00@5 00; canners, $2 25@2 85; bulls, $3 00@4 45; Texas fed steers, $4 25@5 40; Texas bulls, $2 75@3 90. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, $4 35@4 55; fair to choice mixed, $4 10@4 40; western sheep, $4 40@4 35; yearlings, $4 50@4 65; native lambs, $4 25@5 65; western lambs, $5 00@5 65. Calves—$4 00@6 25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5 75@5 97½; good to choice heavy, $5 80@6 05; rough heavy, $5 65@5 75; light, $5 65@5 90. Wheat—No. 2 red, 75@76c. Corn—No. 2, 43½@43¾c. Oats—No. 2, 30@30½c.

Buffalo — Cattle: Good to prime exporters, $5 00@5 20; shipping, $5 40@5 60; butchers' grades, $5 00@5 35; common to fair, $4 75@5 10; heifers, $4 50@5 15; fat cows, $4 00@4 60; common to fair, $3 25@3 75; bulls, $3 75@4 50; stockers and feeders, good to choice, $4 50@4 65; common to fair, $4 00@4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Best lambs, $5 65@5 75; fair to good, $5 25@5 50; culls and common, $4 00@4 50; mixed sheep, $4 00@4 25; cull sheep, $2 50@3 50. Calves—$5 25@5 75; yearlings, $4 65@4 85. Hogs—Pigs, $5 80@5 85; Yorkers, $5 90@5 95; mediums and heavy, $6 00.

Pittsburg — Cattle: Choice, $5 85@6 00; prime, $5 60@5 80; good, $5 35@5 50; tidy butchers, $5 10@5 30; heifers, $3 50@5 10; cows, bulls and stags, $3 00@4 50; fresh cows, $30 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, $4 30@4 35; good, $4 15@4 25; fair, $3 75@4 10; choice lambs, $5 30@5 50; common to good, $4 00@5 25; spring lambs, $5 60@7 50. Hogs—Prime heavy, $5 95@5 97½; mediums, $5 92½@5 95; heavy Yorkers, $5 90; light Yorkers, $5 85@5 90; pigs, $5 80@5 85.

New York — Cattle: Steers, $5 25@6 25; bulls, $3 00@4 50; cows, $2 50@4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 00@4 50; yearlings, $4 62½@5 75; lambs, $6 75@7 00. Calves—Veals, $4 00@5 75. Hogs — $5 75@6 20. Wheat—No. 2 red, 82½c. Corn—No. 2, 50c. Oats—No. 2, 33c.

Cincinnati — Wheat: No. 2 red, 74c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c. Rye—No. 2, 58@59c. Lard —$6 10. Bulk Meats—$6 12½. Bacon—$6 12½. Hogs—$4 00@5 90. Cattle—$2 50@5 50. Sheep—$2 50@4 15. Lambs—$4 50@6 50.

Toledo — Wheat, 75c; corn, 44c; oats, 29c; rye, 53½c; cloverseed, $6 50.

Baltimore — Butter: Fancy creamery, 20c. Eggs—Fresh, 13c.

ROSTAND IMMORTAL.

High Honor Conferred on the Popular Dramatist.

ELECTED TO THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Author of "Cyrano De Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon" Preferred Over a Noted Historian—The Divine Sara Campaigned For Rostand—One of the Youngest Immortals on Record.

Paris, May 31.—M. Edmund Rostand and the Marquis de Vogue have been elected members of the academy of immortals. There was considerable opposition to M. Rostand. It recently became known that Mme. Sara Bernhardt actively canvassed in his behalf. M. Rostand, the French dramatist, is the son of Joseph Eugene Hubert Rostand, who was known as the "Poet of Marseilles," his birthplace. Edmund Rostand, who is not much over 30, came into world-wide prominence as the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which has brought romantic drama into fashion, and of "L'Aiglon."

Some surprise is manifested at the election of M. Rostand in view of the opposition of Purists, based upon his lack of classicalism. Frederic Masson, the historian, who was favored for the honor accorded M. Rostand, was defeated by a bare majority after six ballots. M. Rostand is one of the youngest "immortals" on record in the academy.

General Grant at Home.

New York, May 30.—General Frederick Dean Grant arrived from Washington, accompanied by his wife, and is stopping at his residence here. He visited his mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue hotel with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and her son, Jesse Grant. General Grant expects to go to West Point June 5. His son, U. S. Grant, will then have completed his second year at the academy, and will be entitled to a furlough until Aug. 28. June 11 the general expects to sail for St. Petersburg. His wife and son will accompany him and they will visit his daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, and her 9-months-old son. They will return to America in August. General Grant anticipates a further duty of two years in the Philippines.

The New Maine.

Philadelphia, May 31.—The new battleship Maine was successfully launched at the Cramps yards in the presence of a great multitude. Between the new Maine and the old are few points of resemblance. The first was rated as a second-class battleship with a displacement of 6,682 tons. Her namesake is nearly twice as large, displacing 12,300 tons at normal draught. The principal dimensions of the new battleship are: Length between perpendiculars, 388 feet; length over all, 393 feet 10½ inches; extreme breadth, 72 feet; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement at normal draught, 12,300 tons; estimated displacement at full load draught, 13,500 tons. The armament designed for the vessel is very powerful.

Good In Jack Pots.

Indianapolis, May 31. — A jury in the United States circuit court returned a verdict in which it was held that it is no violation of law to use a counterfeit coin in opening a "jack pot" in a poker game. The case was that of Jesse Page of Elnora, who was charged with passing a counterfeit dollar while he had his feet under a poker table. A "jack pot" was the object for which the players were striving. Page "broke the pot" for a dollar and tossed the coin on the table with the chips that were already there. The pot was raked in by a man who was a witness for the government in the case.

Brill Under Arrest.

Laporte, Ind., May 31.—Joseph W. Brill of Cleveland was arrested here on a bill voted by the grand jury charging him with the attempted murder of Ellsworth E. Weir, leading attorney of this city. Brill gave bond in the sum of $5,000. Brill came to this city Sunday night, Jan. 20, and meeting Weir in a physician's office, fired a bullet into his body. Brill is reputed to be worth half a million dollars. Brill believed Weir had interfered in his domestic relations.

Fight With Filipinos.

Manilla, May 31. — A squad of 33 men of company A, Twentieth regiment, United States infantry, recently encountered Segovia's band near Paraclo, North Camarine province. Surgeon St. John was killed. The natives lost five men killed and had two wounded. Doniol has again been attacked and reinforcements have been sent from Boac, Marinduque province.

Home For Consumptives.

New York, May 31.—The country home for consumptives of the Montefiro home for chronic invalls was dedicated at Bedford Station, N. Y. Vice President Roosevelt made a short address.

Singapore Bank Robbed

London, May 31.—A dispatch from Singapore says banknotes to the value of £50,000, mostly £50 notes, have been stolen from Singapore branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank. There is no trace of the thief.

Conflagration In Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—As a result of a fire which occurred at Starya Eryma, near Simbirsk, in southeastern Russia, 135 houses were destroyed. Two women were killed and many persons injured.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Cloudy and unsettled weather, with occasional showers; light variable winds.

FROM OHIO TOWNS.

News Garnered From Buckeye Field. Maccabees Elect Officers.

Akron, O., May 31.—At the closing session of the Knights of the Maccabees, Columbus was selected as the place for holding the next biennial convention of the great camp of Ohio. Eight representatives of the great camp, Knights of the Maccabees, were elected at the closing session. They are: Dr. A. E. Slafer, Akron; D. J. Fisher, Columbus; F. E. White, Toledo; J. M. Rice, Findlay; W. H. Sletzer, Cleveland; W. N. Roach, Alliance; D. C. Kellar, Cincinnati; S. H. McCleary, Newark.

Cincinnati Road Race.

Cincinnati, May 31. — The bicycle road race from Lindenwald, near Hamilton, to Chester Park, near Cincinnati, a distance of 25 miles, resulted as follows: First, William Klett, Dayton; second, O. C. Glogrich, Hamilton; third, J. S. Frank, West Liberty, O., who won time prize in 56:05; fourth, F. L. Potter, Washington C. H. A drizzling rain fell during the latter part of the race.

Had a Sheriff Arrested.

Lima, O., May 31.—H. O'Neill had a warrant issued for the arrest of Sheriff Bogart on a charge of assault. O'Neill went to the jail with a registered letter containing money for a prisoner, and refused to deliver the letter except to the prisoner in person, which caused the controversy.

Governor Nash a Candidate.

Columbus, O., May 31.—In a signed statement issued through his private secretary Governor Nash announces that he is a candidate for renomination, and that there is no probability that his health will prevent his active participation in the campaign.

Mrs. Fleming Acquitted.

Mansfield, O., May 31.—Mrs. Mae Fleming, who was tried on a charge of forging an order for $150 on the sanitary board, by which she was employed as stenographer, was acquitted.

Killed by Low Bridge.

Loraln, O., May 31.—F. M. Lavoe of Huron, brakeman on the Nickel Plate, was knocked from the top of a car while passing under the Lake Shore road and was killed.

Ury Found Guilty.

Upper Sandusky, O., May 31.—George Ury was found guilty of the murder of William C. Johnson in the first degree, but with a recommendation for clemency.

Three Men Drowned.

Cleveland, May 31.—Three unknown young men were drowned in Rocky river by the overturning of a rowboat off Clifton park pier.

Santa Fe to the Orient.

Chicago, May 31.—Paul Morton, second vice president of the Santa Fe, returned from New York, where he has been in conference with the Hamburg-American steamship officials about the establishment of a new line from San Francisco to the orient. He said it is the purpose of the Santa Fe to inaugurate passenger as well as freight service between San Francisco and oriental points. At first there will not be more than one or two steamers a month, but as trade increases the service will keep pace with it.

Andersonville Fountain.

Americus, Ga., May 31.—A memorial fountain over the Providence spring and the historic Andersonville stockade was dedicated in the presence of a large crowd. National Commander James Atwell of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, unveiled the tablet, which bears an inscription, "In memory of the 52,345 Union soldiers who were confined here as prisoners of war and of the 13,000 comrades who died and whose remains are buried in the adjoining national cemetery."

Judge Brewer to Marry

Washington, May 31. — Announcement is made of the engagement of Judge David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court and Miss Emma Minor Mott, a prominent schoolteacher of this city. The wedding, which will take place next week at Burlington, Vt., where the nearest relatives of Miss Mott reside, will be private, because of the recent death of the bride's mother. Judge Brewer is a widower.

Cornell Won.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 31.—Cornell won the boat race, Columbia second by two lengths and Pennsylvania third by five lengths.

Russian Oil Wells Ablaze.

Baku, May 31.—A fire at Balakhna destroyed four reservoirs of petroleum and a plant of 18 wells.

THIS AND THAT.

Telegraphic Intelligence of the World In Tabloid Form.

Eldest daughter of Czar Nicholas of Russia ill with typhus.

Mrs. Wesley Jones of Delaware, O., mother of triplets, boy and two girls; boy died.

Count Wilhelm Bismarck, 49, son of the late Prince Bismarck, died after brief illness.

Official order forbids Armenians naturalized in Russia or America entering Turkey.

Towboat Acorn struck bridge piers at Kenova, W. Va., and sank with her fleet of eight coal barges.

Albany (N. Y.) law school conferred degree of LL. D. on President McKinley, who graduated therefrom in 1867.

In the cellar of undertaking establishment at Birmingham, England, bodies of 31 infants were found. Woman in charge arrested.

Hiram Price, 87, many years Republican congressman from Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs 1881 to 1885, died in Washington.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Improvements Now In Progress at Washington.

FRESH AIR FOR CONGRESSMEN.

New System Provided For Ventilating Hall of the House of Representatives—Electricity Instead of Steam to Be Used In Operating Machinery—Mahogany Furnishings.

A new system of ventilation is being installed in the great hall of the house of representatives, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. Three years were spent in preparing the plans, and it is believed that the new system will answer all requirements for many years to come.

The air for the house of representatives comes in from a tower in the southwest corner of the grounds surrounded by lawns and open spaces, where the air is always pure.

It will be drawn into the capitol by a fan 12 feet in diameter. The British are proud of their fan of half the size. After being moistened to the proper degree the air will be forced through ducts to an air chamber to be constructed under the floor of the house. Heretofore the ventilation has been accomplished by means of a large number of air ducts under the floor running in many different directions. When the old floor was torn up, the ducts were found to be filled partly with piles of all kinds, including sweepings, paper, tobacco, cigar stumps, etc., which had been thrown down the old ventilators and which it had been impossible to remove. The new arrangement provides for an air chamber under the entire floor which will be from two to five feet in height, according to the slope of the floor. It will be lined with glazed tiles and can readily be cleaned.

The floor will be double and rise from the speaker's desk to the rear like the floor of an amphitheater. On that floor will be set the rises for the rows of desks and seats. The former will be solid from aisle to aisle, made of mahogany and highly ornamented with bronze. In the legs will be set ventilators, and at the back of the rises will be others. There will be no flat ventilators as formerly, and it will be almost impossible for the members to expectorate into the new ventilators.

Under the galleries will be constructed an air chamber similar to that under the floor of the house. The old benches will be replaced with opera chairs of handsome design with ventilators in the legs. The galleries have never before been ventilated. The improvement will necessitate a reduction in the seating capacity of one row in each gallery, but the seats will be much more comfortable. Provision will be made for drawing off the impure air as it rises to the ceiling.

Among other improvements at the capitol will be a complete change from steam power to electricity, and hereafter all machinery and elevators will be operated by electricity. The roofs of the senate and the house chambers will be changed by substituting an additional row of skylights ten feet wide on each side which will light the galleries, now quite dark, and give much additional light on the floors.

Seats will be provided for 400 members of the house. The interior of the house chamber will be sumptuously fitted up. The walls will be newly frescoed, the ceilings retouched and new carpets and mahogany furniture installed. Arrangements will be made by which summer furniture, consisting of cane seated chairs and matting may be put in on May 1 during the long sessions. The swinging doors, now of green baize, will be of heavy mahogany and plate glass. Mahogany tables, chairs and lounges will replace the old red plush articles which have done duty so long in the lobby.

In fireproofing the wing formerly occupied by the Congressional library Mr. Wood, assistant architect of the capitol, will make a chamber 14 feet in height, which will overlook the city and be well adapted for restaurant purposes should congress determine to remove the restaurants from the rooms they now occupy in the basement. Mr. Wood contemplates placing above the double roof one of copper. If this is done, an arrangement will be made to maintain streams of water constantly flowing over the copper roof in summer to keep the chamber cool.

KEARSARGE'S GUN PLACED.

Capps' Skill Saves For Government Many Thousands of Dollars.

Commander L. C. Capps, head of the department of construction and repair at the Brooklyn navy yard, recently placed a new 13 inch gun in the turret of the battleship Kearsarge as easily as he removed the damaged one a few days ago.

The new gun was lifted up to the Kearsarge by the big floating derrick of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company. Commander Capps performed the work that the Newport News company demanded $70,000 for at an expense of about $5,000, says the New York World. A bluejacket named Bullfrass fell overboard and came near being drowned during the operation of placing the gun.

Minister Spoils Good Servants.

The Kansas employment bureau at Topeka is flooded with applications for domestic help, says the New York Sun. Manager Gerow of the bureau says the demand is caused by the publication of Rev. C. M. Sheldon's recent book, in which he handles the servant girl problem. Servants in many of the towns of the state have quit work and are applying for clerkships in stores.

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PLACES FOR EX-CADETS

Three of Them Apply to General Greene For Employment.

THEIR CONDUCT CONDEMNED.

After Receiving Favorable Reports as to Their Personal Character From Official Sources the General Gives Them a Chance to Work. General Merritt on Hazing.

Three of the five cadets who were dismissed from the Military academy the other day and who left West Point on the 1:15 train the same day, bound for Washington, as was generally understood, to get their combined governmental "pulls" at work for a modification of their sentences, took a second thought on this plan after they reached New York and decided to see what could be done in the way of getting employment, says the New York Sun. These three young men are Raymond A. Linton, John A. Cleveland and Rudolph Mahaffy. Linton, barring his participation in the recent crazy outbreak of mutiny, bore a particularly good reputation, and the superintendent of the academy dismissed him with genuine regret. Mahaffy had been a very conspicuous light in the disaffected clique, as had Cleveland.

Mahaffy before he left West Point called on the superintendent and told him frankly that he was going to Washington to endeavor to get a modification of the sentence. The next the superintendent heard from him was in a telephone conversation with General Francis V. Greene of New York. General Greene made an appointment by telegraph the other evening with Colonel Mills to talk with the colonel over the long distance phone. The conversation proved to be about Mahaffy. Mahaffy, General Greene said, with two others of the recently dismissed cadets Cleveland and Linton, had called to see him and had told him that they did not want to go home, but did want to go to work at something if it were possible to get employment. Mahaffy said he could not go home and would not ask for money. The others made practically the same statement. Mahaffy acted as spokesman and said they had applied to General Greene as an old West Pointer who could appreciate their peculiar position better than could an outsider.

General Greene told them frankly that he had no sympathy for them in their trouble, but that he would talk over the phone with Colonel Mills and Secretary Root, and if there were nothing against their personal character he would see what could be done. Colonel Mills, so far from putting any obstacle in the way, told General Greene that there was nothing against the young men save offenses that involved insubordination to discipline and regulations, and he particularly commended Linton. The response from Secretary Root was equally favorable. So when Mahaffy, Cleveland and Linton called on General Greene the next day to get their answer they were told that they could have employment with the National Asphalt company, of which General Greene is president. Then the young men came forward with a new proposition. They wanted General Greene to hold the places open to them until they went to Washington to see what they could do in the way of getting reinstated in the Military academy. This proposition General Greene emphatically rejected. He told them that his offer was either to take or reject and that if they went to Washington on any such errand as they proposed he would wash his hands of the whole business and have nothing more to do with them. The only concession he would make was to give them one night in which to think it over.

The other two dismissed cadets, Henry L. Bowlby and Ty P. Kellar, are supposed to be using all their influence to make the entire five hang together in a united exercise of "pull" at Washington. The three who talked with General Greene are not so confident of the success of this move as are the other two. Colonel Mills told Mahaffy that none of them need hope for any yielding whatever on his part from the position he had taken, and this undoubtedly had its effect in influencing the three to go looking for employment.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance all the officers of the post at West Point attach to the government sustaining in every particular the action of the West Point authorities in this matter. Of course the officers are not talking to be quoted on this point, but it may be stated as a fact that the sentiment among them is unanimous. General Merritt, who was interviewed at West Point, said that if there were any interference with the punishment inflicted it would put matters back to a worse condition than they had ever been before.

"The action that has been taken," he said, "was precisely the proper action, and the only danger is that there may be some modification of it. If it is permitted to stand, it means more to eradicate hazing than anything that has been done in years. The attitude the cadets had assumed here with their 'agreements' and their 'understanding' with their superiors was preposterous. I think the class organizations have a good deal to do with it. The class organizations, with their class cheers and other nonsense, are something new since my time. I understand that the class presidents issue orders for the government of the classes, and I even have been informed that on one occasion the first (senior) class issued such an order for the government of the entire corps. In other words, the cadets sit in judgment on the orders of their superiors and talk about 'compromises' and 'agreements' about the enforcement of regulations.

"I do not say that there are not too many rules and regulations, that the cadet is not too much bound hand and foot with them. I am inclined to think that may be the case. But that has nothing whatever to do with conduct such as has been just now punished.

"During the time I was superintendent here I found that my efforts to eradicate hazing were hampered by the action of members of the academic board. In fact, I was on one occasion strongly tempted to bring two members of the academic board to court martial for encouraging insubordination. I did cause the removal of one of the professors. Then the women have a bad influence upon the cadets in this respect—the mothers and sisters, I mean. Of course the women sustain the authorities, but they sympathize with the cadets. This has had a tendency to encourage the cadets in hazing and kindred breaches of discipline."

Only those who know the inside history of the war upon hazing know with what difficulty it has been carried on to its present triumphant conclusion. The insubordination which has just had its climax is a matter of no recent growth. It did not have its origin and development in Colonel Mills' administration. It is only Colonel Mills' resolute determination to stamp it out for once and for all which has made him conspicuous in connection with it.

The spirit which led to what may be very properly called the mutiny of April 10 last was a spirit that goes back in its inception to fully 12 years ago. And at the bottom of this insubordinate spirit there was just one cause—hazing. Hazing has been at the root of all the evils in connection with the discipline of the academy since those evils began. It was hushed up in times gone by. Latterly it has been dragged to the light.

As an instance of how the hazing was hushed up in the past, one case may be cited. During the time, not very long ago, of a former superintendent of the academy, the surgeon came in haste one night to the commandant of cadets and told him that a cadet had just been brought to the hospital from the summer camp in a state of complete collapse, that his temperature was 105 and that he, the surgeon, feared he was going to die. The cadet's condition, the surgeon explained, was the result of the horrible barbarous hazing to which he had been subjected. The commandant went to the hospital and questioned the cadet. In his semi-hysterical weakened condition the cadet did what he never would have done had he had full possession of his faculties—he told who had hazed him. There were three of these brutes, and the cadet named them all. The commandant reported the names to the superintendent of the academy, and not one of the hazers was so much as reprimanded. The ringleader among them is now an officer in the army. The cadet did not die, but for a time his life hung on a thread.

Those who know of this incident of the past and of the scores of others like them which went unpunished are not in the least surprised that the cadets got the impression that they ran the academy and that rules and regulations and even direct orders were matters to be passed upon by the superior judgment of the corps as a higher tribunal. The situation in a way was farcical—more like the discipline which prevailed on H. M. S. Pinafore than in a school supposed to be under iron military rule, and no stronger illustration of the state of mind that had grown up in the corps can be given than the fact that the cadets published for the recent outrageous riot are inclined to regard themselves in the light of martyrs to tyranny.

They were willing to "compromise," to have "agreements," to meet their superior officers half way in coming to a compromise as to what orders should and should not be obeyed. In this they felt themselves rather magnanimous than otherwise. It was as though a company of troops who had received a specific order to march somewhere or do something offered to appoint a committee and arbitrate. All that was wanting to give a complete opera bouffe color to the attitude of the cadets was a board of walking delegates.

And it all grew out of hazing and nothing else. And now the pass is reached where hazing has got to go. Under the extended regulations drawn up by Colonel Mills and heartily approved by Secretary Root and General Corbin and now in full force it is mandatory upon the superintendent to suppress hazing. He has got to do it. No one doubts that it will be done.

The cadets will go into camp in a few days, and when they do they will be informed first that if there is any hazing it will be found out, and when found out the hazers will stand, not upon the order of their going, but will march at once and never to come back.

Wonders of Electric Furnace.

Phosphorus is now being produced by the electric furnace, says the London Express. Phosphate rock is volatilized by the electric arc and the vapors condensed under water and the product treated by sodium hypobromide, which reduces the red phosphorus and clears away impurities. The chemical is turned out in nearly white, glassy, transparent sticks at a cost, it is alleged, of 3½ pence a pound. Now the present market price of yellow phosphorus goes up to £200 a ton, or about 2 shillings a pound.

Getting to Be a Factor.

It is said that small investors in England are buying American steel stock in preference to their own government's securities. It begins to look, says the Washington Star, as if Uncle Sam were getting ready to do a little dominating.

RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE

Frederic Palmer Tells of Relations Between Two Powers.

JAPAN'S EAGERNESS FOR WAR.

All Classes Said to Be Determined to Resist Russian Encroachment in Manchuria and Korea—Farseeing Statesmanship of Marquis Ito—Japan's Military Power.

As between war and the Russian domination of Korea, Japanese of all classes are in favor of war. Whenever one ventures to speak of the advisability of forcing the issue immediately, says Frederic Palmer special correspondent of the New York Post, writing from Tokio Japan.

The fingers would seize any pretext to strike in order that the blow might be delivered this summer. It is of no moment, they say, which of the various reports of Russia's strength in eastern Asia is correct. Whether she has as few as 50,000 or as many as 300,000 men, a portion must be occupied in preserving order in Manchuria. The remainder cannot resist the advance into the Liao Tung peninsula of the great army which Japan is prepared to land in Korea after her navy has promptly cleared the seas. To wait is to play into Russia's hand. The Japanese army of its present footing numbers 500,000 men. Too much cannot be said in praise of it as an organization, which has been prepared for a specific task. Its staff has Russia as steadily in view as Von Moltke had France. With her eastern and southeastern frontiers to protect, no fear is entertained that Russia can afford in that generation to maintain a fighting line of greater numbers than Japan (including her reserve) in Korea. With a fleet of transports at her command, it will always be easier for Japan to send an army corps from Nagasaki to Chemulpho than for Russia to send one from Moscow to Port Arthur. The rolling stock of the railway must be limited. Counting the time in going and coming it would take a car at least three weeks to deliver a single load of troops. Japan can well afford to wait until the head of Russia is actually laid on Korean. Meanwhile she can devote her energies to developing her resources and to maintaining the integrity of her great market, China.

Such is the "long view" of the cabinet as opposed to the "short view" of the fingers.

PULLS TEETH WITH FINGERS

Dentist Discards Forceps For the Primitive Method of Chinese.

Dr. Charles J. Coughlin of Indianapolis has discarded the forceps in pulling teeth and has conformed his practice in such cases to the primitive rules of the Chinese by using nothing except his thumb and index finger, says the Chicago Record-Herald. He says that the forceps constitute the harrowing part of tooth pulling and that many nervous persons are almost as greatly shocked at the sight of the instrument as they would be if a cocked revolver were presented at their heads. He declares that he can take out the most firmly rooted double tooth in a few seconds with his fingers.

"In pulling a tooth by hand it is first worked around with a gentle motion, and there is absolutely no violent wrenching or tugging. In a surprisingly short time the largest and most firmly rooted molar will show evidences of being loosened. The motion is then continued with an increased pressure outward from the pivot of the tooth, as it were, until it seems actually to come out of its own accord. It is brought out with a final circular twist, not more violent than the gentle working which is required to loosen it, and it is all over before the patient realizes that his tooth is being extracted.

"I learned the process from a Chinese practitioner who was a man of culture and very successful in the profession. As you know, it is the method practiced by that people from a time to which tradition does not even extend. Our method seems us crude and as barbarous to them as theirs seems antiquated to us. In many cases we are getting too far away from nature with our complicated apparatus and highly scientific way of going at things."

TALKED WITH CRONJE.

British Surgeon Says General Told Him Boers Would Never Yield.

Dr. E. McCarthy, surgeon on one of the British transports between New Orleans and Cape Colony, who recently arrived at New Orleans from Cape Town, reports that the vessel upon which he returned stopped at St. Helena, and while there he had a chance to talk freely and privately with General Cronje and the other Boer prisoners there, who exceed 4,000 in number. He also talked, says the New York Sun, with Colonel Schiele, the Austrian who was captured with Cronje at the battle of Paardeburg.

General Cronje said that he had been kindly treated in his captivity, but that a very strong guard was kept over him to prevent any attempt at escape. He was totally ignorant of the progress of the war and did not even know that President Kruger had left the Transvaal, but expressed the opinion that the Boers would never cease fighting until they won their cause, as they preferred death to English rule.

Sweet Waters.

Russia's big fleet in Chinese waters, says the St. Louis Republic, will doubtless magnetically attract British warships to that ocean.

Would the powers permit her to take this step now any more than in 1897? Would Great Britain leave her isolated again? If so, then Korea would still remain an independent state with a court which might serve to tie the hands and call of a Russian minister. Then, to balance the expense of a great war, Japan would have only the result of military prestige and of having set back the gradual Russian advancement for a term of years. The great danger is that the mighty little nation might become bankrupt while stripping Russia of her fleet. Defeat would certainly mean commercial ruin and take her off the list of powers. A war fund of $75,000,000 would not long keep her troops in action. She would have immediately to resort to a loan. If she could not place it abroad what is unlikely her own people would give while they had anything to give and probably make greater personal sacrifices than any other nation in the world. Even this liberality would be limited in the amount of gold in the country, which is small. A wish that England would lend a hand or fund is father to the popular belief.

Apparently the cabinet has no fear that unless Japan fights this year or next she will miss her golden opportunity. In the opinion of Japanese military authorities the carrying capacity of the Trans-Siberian railway has been greatly overestimated. Granted that it has not, then if Japan could not occupy Korea after the railway is completed how could she hold Korea permanently? The Japanese army on its present footing numbers 500,000 men. Too much cannot be said in praise of it as an organization, which has been prepared for a specific task. Its staff has Russia as steadily in view as Von Moltke had France. With her eastern and southeastern frontiers to protect, no fear is entertained that Russia can afford in that generation to maintain a fighting line of greater numbers than Japan (including her reserve) in Korea. With a fleet of transports at her command, it will always be easier for Japan to send an army corps from Nagasaki to Chemulpho than for Russia to send one from Moscow to Port Arthur. The rolling stock of the railway must be limited. Counting the time in going and coming it would take a car at least three weeks to deliver a single load of troops. Japan can well afford to wait until the head of Russia is actually laid on Korean. Meanwhile she can devote her energies to developing her resources and to maintaining the integrity of her great market, China.

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Sweet Waters.

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A WRETCHED MONARCH.

Some Facts About the Mad King Otto's Life.

DISEASE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

He Will Not Take Proper Treatment and Sings For Hours at Night—Feels Asleep Only Toward Dawn—Tortured With Fear, He Refuses to Eat.

According to reports from Munich the condition of the insane king Otto who some days ago celebrated his fifty-first birthday, has again become somewhat critical, the mental disease from which he suffers making all too rapid progress as the unhappy monarch who is exceedingly strong will neither himself be examined or treated, writes the London correspondent of the New York Sun. As he cannot be induced to take the necessary diet and baths which would decrease the activity of the heart efforts are made to introduce sorbitz into his food and drink, in order to cause that he is allowed to see persons whom he does know and whose features he remembers from his boyhood. These he at once recognizes, calling them to their names. He dines, smokes and plays with them for some time and then suddenly breaks off, becomes apathetic pulls at his beard and then commences to undress himself just where he is.

The king does very irregularly. Sometimes, according to his mood he forces himself about in bed till late in the day, rolls himself up in the bed clothes and then throws them off with his feet or hands. There are days when he cannot be induced to leave his bed or his room, and an exercise is necessity for this strong and lately very stout man everything possible is done to get him out into the park or at least on to the terrace.

There are also days when the king is tortured with fear and cannot be prevailed upon to eat anything. At these times when his breakfast is brought in he peeps slyly at the lackeys, who wait on him with solemn ceremony as if he were sane. At other times when he is hungry and wants to eat, he does not wait till they have left the room but pounces on everything on the table ravenously. But generally he waits till the lackeys have gone and then eats everything up. When the servants reappear and find the empty dishes, the king laughs heartily. Owing to his complete want of exercise he suffers from sleeplessness. At night he sits for hours in his room somewhere talking aloud to himself, sometimes singing in a beautiful voice, and only toward morning falls asleep.

Great stress is laid at Castle Furstenried on the same ceremony and treatment being given for the sick king as if he were in good health. However curious it may sound it seems as if the king himself takes care that he should receive royal attentions. He notices exactly what goes on around him and when he is to be induced by stratagem to do anything for instance, if he is wanted to take a drive, the doctors must never betray their intention, for then the king offers such resistance and gets so furious that doctors and attendants have quickly to retire. But if he can be made to believe that he can outwit his doctors and make fools of them he does what is wanted. In order to get him into the carriage to take a drive the following manœuvre is resorted to. The carriage drives up to the gate of the garden and is apparently left alone there. As soon as the king thinks he is not watched he jumps into the carriage and calls to the coachman without being in the least astonished at seeing his doctor follow him into it.

Mr. Stedman to Write an Ode.

Edmund Clarence Stedman has been selected to write the commemorative ode for the Yale bicentennial next October. Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court will deliver the commemorative oration.

Now Once Again.

Now once again the joyful siege
Its rustling carols o'er the fore,
And rosin tampers loudly rings
With specious, but a resultant keys
Again we hear the merry lark
Of o'er the unyielding dogwood trees,
And more low larks go on a lark
And whistle at the passing breeze,
And, a rising his perspiring brow,
The hired man chases up the plow.

Now once again we hear the hum
Of busy bees that feed on honey,
And fables to the country come
To part the granger from his money.
The plaid meadow brooks again
Have got their babbling habit on,
And rustic poets seize the pen
And roll their eyes like dying lions
And, fanned by a gentle moon's wing,
Indite their lyrics to the spring.

Now once again adown the lane,
Beneath the moonlight on the farm,
John Henry and his Mary Jane
In love's young dream stroll arm in arm.
They do not whisper words of love,
But speak them out in accents clear,
Because, 'neath yonder skies above,
There's no one but the cows to hear,
And oft explodes a hearty kiss
That sounds as pogrom charged with bliss.

Now once again the bullfrog sits
And bellows at the rising moon,
And through the air the black bat flits,
And tree toads get their pipes in tune.
And from their birthplace farm wives swipe
The eggs the fruitful hens have laid,
Selecting those too overripe
To take to stores in town to trade
For anything they think is nice
And to a bargain at the price.

Now once again we grow will fly
Unto those rural scenes so gay
In our vacation, you and I,
To while a slice of time away.
All through the day we'll sit and roast
And fight mosquitoes through the night
And then return and proudly boast
Of rural pleasures out of sight.
Our faces tanned as Injun black,
Our rash blown into Reuben's neck.
—James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

A CUP DEFENDER'S RIGGING.

Rope and Canvas Tested at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The accurate measurement of the strength of the various materials used in the everyday work of the world has become an important feature of the practice of technical schools. Although such tests have only a commercial significance, but the recent tests of the ropes of the New York Yacht club's cup defender, Constitution, and the cables of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's Independence which have been recently made in the engineering laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will in a measure help to decide whether the Yankee packet can secure to retain the cup or see it carried off by a British cruiser.

Tests of cloth and small cords are made by a small machine which will carry a weight of 1,200 pounds. The cords of a strip of canvas, for example, are firmly fixed in steel jaws, which are suspended in a vertical frame between a lower and an upper beam. When the power is thrown on the machine, the lower beam is drawn lower by means of a screw worm, giving a pull on the cloth amounting to a constantly increasing load which is measured in pounds by an arrangement like that of the platform scales used for weighing coal and hay. The weight is increased until the strip of cloth gives way and from the record of the last pressure put the strength of the whole width of the cloth is computed.

A similar but more powerful machine with the scales attached to the bottom instead of the top will carry a weight of about 25,000 pounds and is used for breaking rope up to an inch in diameter. For larger rope a mammoth hydraulic testing machine is used, exerting by means of oil pumped through pipes either a crushing or a pulling strength of 100,000 pounds. A model hanging from the canvas of the main sheet of the Independence is so strong that it is practically impossible to break it with the bare hands. Tied in a bunch and tested with two lead pencils it parted with one of the pencils was torn short off with only a small fraction.

HUMBERT'S ASSASSIN.

Gaetano Bresci's Last Words Told at Inquest.

The first and last words of Gaetano Bresci the assassin of King Humbert who committed suicide the other day, have been given to the Italian public as he uttered them on the Italian cruiser Montebello at Spezia but a few weeks ago, says the New York Evening Journal. A naval officer had a chance to speak to and question the man who was loaded with irons the most detestable and abject human being he ever had ever looked upon.

Bresci told of his fortune how his parents had sold their property to raise the blood money and added:

"You did not want me to complete the job," he said.

"No. I decline to give my fortune to the old people as a reason to boast of their job. They did everything they could to dissuade me.

"I understand a private would obtain a corporalship, a corporal a lieutenancy, by passing that it was their conferred royalty that unhinged my mind. Knowing these intentions I did my utmost to foil them.

"I didn't go crazy, because I refused to lose hope. Hope kept me up hope of the coming revolution that will sweep over the kingdom like a cyclone in the west of America. That revolution will set me free. I am sure that I will be the first prisoner released.

"Torture me all you will now. Let the guilty ones boss do his worst. Neither you nor he can escape the movement I represent. I will escape your clutches and maybe will have opportunity for revenge."

TO SURVEY THE RIO GRANDE

Hazardous Expedition of a Boundary Commission Party.

Representatives of the United States and Mexican boundary commissions have just embarked on a voyage down the Rio Grande in three boats to make observations and a more complete survey of the river. P. D. Cunningham, chief engineer of the United States commission, is at the head of the expedition.

The party proposes to follow the course of the river from El Paso to the gulf of Mexico, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, says the New York Post. It will require three months to make the trip, and for a distance of 900 miles all communication with the outside world will be cut off. The voyage is considered an extremely hazardous one, as in many places the river contains dangerous rapids and but little is known of its windings where it traverses the Grand canyon.

Expert on Edison's New Battery.

Commenting editorially upon Edison's new storage battery, The Electrical Review says:

"Mr. Edison has produced no invention of broader utility in the electrical field since incandescent lighting was evolved from the busy brain of the same pioneer of industry. It is hard to foresee all the meaning of this improvement, but we may look a little way and see the noiseless city, the suppression of the horse and the automobile a factor of economic importance in general transportation. The perfected battery means the solution of many difficult traction problems, the betterment of electric lighting and the foundation of the new art of electric navigation. Electric highways will give new life to our canals and, with electric ferryboats, will revolutionize our harbors. Electric torpedo boats of swiftness and secrecy will make present naval armaments of doubtful protection. The invention gives electricity a new foothold in its career of industrial conquest."

KANSAS FARMERS HAPPY

Great Wheat Crops Have Made Them Prosperous.

FINE YIELD EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

It Is Claimed All Records of the State Will Be Far Surpassed—Funds Pouring Into the Southern Counties to Assist in the Great Harvest.

Five years ago the farmers of Kansas were suffering for want of bread, were fond of doing nothing but carrying great mortgages on their farms and were sick of life. Now they are rolling in ease, wearing diamonds and talking of great riches, says the special correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean at Wichita, Kan., writing under the date of May 13. And it is all because of the great wheat crops in that Sunflower state. This year the crop will exceed all of their fondest hopes, and, according to government experts who have made a careful investigation, it will turn out 20 bushels to the acre from the 15,000,000 acres, bringing 300,000,000 bushels, which if sold at a fair price would give to every man, woman and child in the United States a $4 bill. If every man in the state—that is, farmers only—raised the same amount of wheat and sold it at 50 cents a bushel, he would have his riches increased by $1,000 from his wheat this year. The yield of the last five years has been sold for enough money to pension the state with $2 bills. This is ridiculous, but in Kansas they are talking an even greater possibility.

Commencing in the latter part of May and extending far into July, the great wheat belt of Kansas is the scene of thrilling excitement. One can scarcely imagine the income of the Kansas farmers for the 30 days of harvest season to be $15,000,000 per day. A man has a few acres held at $100 an acre, making all the way from $100 to $500 a day. But he forgets all of this, and not until all of the yellow grain has been safely gathered will he give way to freedom from restraint and enjoy life. The days of harvest and those that come for a month before are full of care to him. The appearance of a threatening or a rain cloud in the east will set him to a nervous chill for days.

Just now every train coming into the state is loaded with excited harvest hands, although most of them have never seen a wheatfield containing over ten acres. These men are from every part of the country and every walk in life. They are paid $2 per day, although five of them earn it. The best place of the harvest field gets, every year, a vast number of tramps, and they have to drop off of like before the harvest is passed. Their places are often taken by the girls, who can perform more labor in the field than two city men, but who do not want to be known as they are not needed. This year 15,000 men have been imported to do the work.

Around Wichita centers the great wheat belt of the state, and within a radius of 100 miles 50 per cent of the crop is harvested. Seventeen counties in the state raise 70 per cent of the crop, while in many of the northern counties the crop is nothing in comparison. A great deal of the wheat in the state and some of the best, is raised around Chanute, Harper county, which is in the famous short grass country. This spring the weather has been all that could be hoped for, in bringing about a good crop. Government reports have placed Kansas in the top notch until now she is the farm that must wheat raising state in the Union and almost the best in the world.

Out in western Kansas the yield will be 10 bushels to the acre. As there is no plowing, no drilling, no binding, no using to pay for the expense of handling the wheat there is much less cost in other sections and seldom runs over $3 an acre. This leaves about $7 an acre clear profit. The general value of such wheat land is $20 an acre, which brings the farmer an annual interest of about 30 per cent on the investment. This varies of course with the yield and expenses, but there are few farmers who would take $25 per cent for their chances.

There have been many complaints of the manner in which the improved harvest hands failed in their purpose. Green men always give out when or twice a day in the heat of the field, and others are required to take their places. A farmer in Harper county, last year carried into successful operation a plan whereby he had to have no outside help. He has two grown sons, and alone they planted and reaped a field of 500 acres of wheat. They started planting in September and kept that up until March, dividing each month into a separate patch. In June the grain sowed in September was ripened and harvested, while in July the October field was cut, and so on. The three men were kept busy all the year and cleared $7,000 out of the undertaking. Had they employed hands and followed the plans of others their profits would have decreased 50 per cent.

Another matter that will save $500,000 to Kansas farmers this year is binder twine. The state penitentiary furnishes it at 8½ cents, while the trust wants 11 cents. This is the only case on record where the trust has been forced to retire from the field in favor of the independent.

The influx of settlers to Kansas in the last three years has caused farm land to go up 20 per cent. In the Wichita wheat belt no farm will sell for less than $1,000, while a few years ago it could have been bought for half that price. In Sumner county, the banner wheat county in Kansas, every farm is scheduled as being worth $100 an acre, while there are many who refuse $30,000 to the last point.

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SATURDAY ..... JUNE 1

CONVENTION CALL.

Marion County Republican Convention To Be Held June 15.

The Republican voters of Marion county, Ohio, are called to assemble in delegate convention at the Common Pleas court room, in Marion, Ohio, on

Saturday, June 15, 1901,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of selecting eight delegates and eight alternates to the Republican state convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, June 24 and 25, 1901; also to select thirty-eight delegates to the Republican senatorial convention for the Thirteenth district of Ohio not yet called; and to nominate the following candidates for county offices:

One candidate for representative.
One candidate for auditor.
One candidate for treasurer.
One candidate for sheriff.
One candidate for prosecuting attorney.
One candidate for surveyor.
One candidate for commissioner.
One candidate for infirmary director.

The apportionment of delegates on the vote cast for Hon. William McKinley for president in 1900 is as follows:

Big Island	7	Fourth Ward, B	4
Bowling Green	4	Fifth Ward, A	6
Claridon, N. P.	7	Fifth Ward, B	6
Claridon, S. P.	4	Sixth Ward, A	5
Grand	8	Sixth Ward, B	7
Grand Prairie	8	Montgomery, E. P.	5
Green Camp	7	Montgomery W. P.	9
Marion Tp.	7	Pleasant	5
First Ward, A	6	Prospect	10
First Ward, B	8	Richland	8
Second Ward	7	Salt Rock	6
Third Ward, A	6	Scott	2
Third Ward, B	6	Tully	4
Fourth Ward, A	8	Waldo	4

Total number of delegates, 161.

The Republican voters of the several precincts and townships will meet in mass caucus on Thursday, June 13, 1901 at 7 o'clock p. m., at the usual places of meeting, and keep the polls open one hour for the purpose of electing the delegates and alternates apportioned above. The voters will also select members of Central committee at the same time.

Issued by order of the Marion County Republican Central committee, in session at Marion, Ohio, May 18, 1901.

E. Browne, chairman.
H. J. Moore, secretary.
151-et-wk-tf

Go it, "New South;" go it, "Old South."

Everybody in Marion, except the man who paints the "for rent" signs is busy this year.

Senator McLaurin starts out with one advantage in his favor. Mr. Bryan hopes he will lose.

It is probable that the Lincoln Commoner will insist upon its right to disagree with the supreme court.

It begins to look as though that banquet to the Cuban commissioners was a wise bit of statesmanship.

Chicago's Dowie-chasing experience will be sure to remind Mansfield that that is the way she got her start.

One comfortable thing about the supreme court's decision is its freedom from a suspicion of political division.

Perhaps the Ohio Democrats will at least be generous enough to allow Mr. Monnett to do their predicting for them.

A German citizen of Savannah wants to fight a duel with Rev. Sam Jones. Epithets at twenty paces ought to suit Sam in an affair of that kind.

There is talk of retiring Senator Jim K. Jones to private life. And then who will make those side-splitting predictions of Democratic victory?

Mayor Tom Johnson's assault on the railroads promises to be almost as prolific in results as Former Attorney General Monnett's trust-busting.

How will Millionaire Hogg, Millionaire Pettigrew, Millionaire Bryan and Millionaire Towne sound? And it begins to look as though it is coming to that.

President McKinley is satisfied with the supreme court's decision in the insular cases. The president is very fortunate in doing things that are vindicated.

The recovery of Mrs. McKinley is likely to precipitate a controversy between her physicians, the Christian Scientists and the California climate boosters.

There are Democratic newspapers in the country so unreasonable as to find fault with Mr. Hanna because he does not go about shouting that there are no trusts. Mr. Hanna is not the man to hammer away on an argument after the campaign has been won.

The presidential boom of Senator Foraker is home-grown. That makes quite a saving in cable tolls.

Weather Prophet Foster is predicting a drouth. It is quite evident that Mr. Foster aims to please.

Since becoming a member of the G. A. R. that rheumatic limp of Uncle Mark Hanna's will come in handy.

The Toledo churches are talking trust. Can it be that the time is coming when salvation will not be free?

Nothing would relieve Senator Quay of that retired feeling so quickly as Uncle John Wanamaker's assistance.

We hope this city will never be so impolite as to refuse one of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's $10,000,000 contributions.

A Long Island man killed a woman to cure her of the gossiping habit. The operation was a success, as the doctors would say.

The Washington Post conceives the idea that "the Ohio Democratic leaders are evidently conspiring to give the editor of the Commoner another Rolla Wells jolt."

"The constitution follows the flag." "The constitution does not follow the flag." The controversy will amuse the people until the katydids open their season of argument.

Ten thousand Dunkards are assembled at Lincoln, Neb., in their national conference. The Dunkards are a solemn religious people who take no stock in politics or other frivolities.

By rushing in their resignations simultaneously Senators McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina have given the country a spectacle that is not likely to be witnessed soon again.

This time it begins to look as though General E. B. Finley, candidate for the Democratic nomination for supreme judge, will stay in the running right up to the convention date. Heretofore it has been the custom of the amiable gentleman to retire at the close of the "favorable mention" season.

The most interesting feature of the forthcoming Democratic state convention will be the building of a platform, but as the Republicans will have declared themselves by that time, the work will be made easy. The Democrats never make the mistake of holding their convention before their opponents.

The Fostoria Times refers to Marion as "the Huber town." By the same token it is also the Steam Shovel town, the Manufacturing town, the Malleable Iron town, etc. There is, in fact, no end of names if it should come to honoring the institutions which combined to contribute to Marion's greatness as a lively, prosperous and constantly growing town.

Senators McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina are destined to attract considerable attention in their joint debate as to which is a Democrat. The situation is one over which Republicans can feel amused. A political party whose prominent members have to resort to debate to determine who is who and what is what does not give any great promise of future strength. The agreement between Tillman and McLaurin, by which they are to resign from the United States senate in order to indulge in the proposed debate furnishes a unique spectacle, and will add to the gayety of the nation.

Mrs. Lease is to be pitied. Her liabilities exceed her assets. In short, she is a bankrupt. Her voice, once shrilly crying calamity, is subdued, and there is a financial lump in the throat once strained with tales of misery. And this change comes at a time, too, when prosperity is sweeping over the entire country. It is the irony of fate. The philosophy of Mrs. Lease's case is not, however, beyond understanding. The purse fattened on calamity becomes lank during prosperity. Mrs. Lease made money so long as the people loved to hear her story, but with changed conditions they were too busy to listen, and preferred the clink of the coin to the frenzied voice. Nevertheless, Mrs. Lease is entitled to sympathy.

The Cincinnati Enquirer intimates that "the ship subsidy bill may become an issue in the Ohio campaign this year." The scarcity of issues upon which a plausible excuse for basing hope of success is likely to result in such suggestions as that of the Enquirer. Senator Hanna failed to carry the ship subsidy bill through the senate, and it is perhaps natural that the Democrats should desire to select the cause of his one defeat as an issue, in a case of desperation, but it will be necessary to convince the people of Ohio that the settlement of the ship subsidy question is up to them before they will give it much attention as an issue. The return of Mr. Foraker to the senate and the continuance of Republican control of affairs at home will in all probability be regarded as of more importance than any declaration the state might make on the ship subsidy proposition.

Cuba should come in out of the rain.

Even the Kansas wheat crop is giving evidence of freakish tendencies this year.

It was just like Mr. Altgeld to take a kick or two at the corpse of the late John R. Tanner.

Furthermore, the decision of the supreme court in the insular cases confirms the opinion that Senator Foraker's statesmanship is on straight.

Just to show that they have no partial feeling in the matter, the South Carolina Democrats may decide to turn down both McLaurin and Tillman.

The fact that Admiral Sampson's head is to appear on the Santiago medal has forced the Washington Post to the conclusion that it will be a swell affair.

Colonel W. A. Taylor is telling the Ohio Democrats what to do to achieve success this fall. Whether they accept his advice or not the colonel will be sure to predict a victory.

A Mt. Gilead Register subscriber has presented Editor Beebe with a 114-pound meteor, which he has on exhibition in the Register office. The thing was unearthed in Morrow county last fall when snake stories were beginning to get dull and uninteresting and campaign fiction was running light. Editor Beebe will use the meteor for a paper weight.

It beats the band what a lot of "change" there has been in the conversion of General Aguinaldo. A few months ago the administration organs were denouncing him as a traitor and a brigand. Now they are preparing to welcome him to America as a subject if not a citizen of Uncle Sam.—Fostoria Times.

And again, a few months ago the self-styled anti-imperialist organs were hailing Aggie as the George Washington of the Philippine situation. Now that he has come in out of the wet and taken refuge under the rippling folds of "the sovereign banner of freedom" they are denouncing him as a traitor to the Philippine cause.

It takes the philosophy of optimism to extract comfort from the kind of weather which has been experienced in this latitude this week. It is easy to kick when the rainfall is long-continued and of unusual extent, or when the temperature takes an unexpected tumble and breaks all past records. It is the great American privilege to kick loud and long upon slight provocation, and the weather is always a prolific source of complaint, for one can indulge to his heart's content the privilege of howling against weather conditions without fear of hurting the feelings of his neighbor or injuring his business, religious or political standing in the community. Under atmospheric conditions like those of the past few days the optimist is a rarity, but the Star found one, Tuesday, in the person of a farmer who is ready to laugh to scorn the pessimist who can extract no comfort, but sees only belated or ruined crops in the almost continuous downpour of rain of the past three days. Away with the kickers and wailers, says our optimistic friend. This rain is a godsend. And this farmer gives a reason for the hope that is in him. His argument is that the rain will be worth countless thousands of dollars. It means the destruction of insect life. The egg of the insect cannot survive the kind of weather we have just passed through, and the damage to crops will be of insignificant consequence compared to the compensating benefit to be derived. Our farmer friend drew upon his recollection and vouchsafed the information that the present freshet is the first of the kind that this section has experienced in four years. The consequence has been a constant large increase in the family of the Hessian fly and other insects quite as numerous, though of less capacity for bringing about disastrous results. The benefits to be derived, if our agricultural friend's theory is correct, will even extend beyond the present season. His optimism is refreshing, and amid the general complaint and kicking, some of it serious and some facetious, comes the hope that we will be happy yet, you bet.

The One-Term Delusion.

[Ohio State Journal.]

The disadvantages of the one-term idea are again being emphasized in the nominations for members of the legislature. It is the true result, chiefly, of the rotation rule in vogue in the senatorial and joint representative districts. The equitable distribution of legislative honors among the various counties is just as fair, and no objection can be raised to it. The single-term idea, however, is a delusion. The experience which a man obtains during his first term in the legislature is worth a great deal to his constituents, and it is a mistake to refuse a second term to a senator or representative who has made a good record and has proven himself entirely worthy of the trust reposed in him.

When annual sessions of the legislature were held the disadvantages of the single term were not so great as they have been since the adoption of the biennial plan. The first session was generally short and most of the important business was crowded into the adjourned session. After the first year's experience the members returned all the better equipped for the work before them. Since biennial sessions have been held, however, the members from many districts return home about the time that they have secured the experience necessary to make them valuable to their constituents and to the state at large, only to find themselves barred from re-election by the single-term idea growing out of the rotation rule.

Some persons no doubt imagine that a new member ought to step into the legislature and render equally as good service to his constituents as an experienced member. This is a mistake, as every man who has ever served in the legislature knows. The new member is always handicapped. He finds there are many things to be learned before he can accomplish much. In the meantime the experienced members are securing legislation desired by their constituents and the new member must take his chances of getting his bills through in the crush of business at the close of the session.

There is no doubt that the single-term idea has a tendency to discourage the best men from seeking legislative honors. This is to be deplored. The best should be sent to the legislature. It is the only hope of securing wise and efficient legislation. The giving of a second or even a third term to a member need not destroy or interfere with the rotation rule. If a good record were assurance of a second term it would spur the various counties to put forward their best men in order that they might not be cut off with one term.

If rotation is necessary to party harmony in a district, it is well and good to follow it, but to carry it to the extreme of "one term and out" is short-sighted, unwise and certain to lessen the influence of the district in the general assembly and to injure its own best interests by depriving it of the services of men of experience. It ought to be a general rule applicable to every honest, efficient representative or senator, that a good first term deserves a second.

Child's Play.

[Columbus Citizen.]

In the Marion-Logan senatorial district, the custom has been in vogue for many years of passing around the senatorial nomination from county to county, giving each senator only one term. This year, on account of the exceptionally fine record made by Senator Harding, it was thought for a time that the old rule would be disregarded by common consent and that the senator would be renominated.

In fact, the Logan county committee went so far as to endorse Harding, who lives in Marion county. Mr. John West of Logan county objected to this arrangement, and Thursday the committee withdrew its endorsement of Harding and decided to leave the entire matter to the people. It is always right to leave such matters to the people, if there is not unanimous sentiment, and no objection can be made to that course in this case. It is, nevertheless, childish for the intelligent people of this or any other district to adhere to the rotation plan. If a man is not a worthy representative, he ought to be retired after one term, but if he serves his constituents with fidelity and ability, as Senator Harding has done, it is both unjust and unwise to say that he shall not have another term.

During his first term a member of the legislature becomes acquainted with methods of legislative procedure and with men and measures at the capitol, so that in his subsequent term he is equipped to render much more efficient service than he did as a new member.

Let children cry for their turn at games, but in the more serious things of life in which men are engaged, there is no excuse for such childishness. In the case of Senator Harding it is especially fitting to break this rotation rule, for the district has never had an abler or more popular member than Warren Harding, and it will honor itself and render the state a valuable service by returning him for as many terms as he will serve. Ohio needs more men of his stamp in her halls of legislation.

WANTS BIG DAMAGES

From the Judge and Other Court Officials at Bucyrus.

Bucyrus, O., May 30.—George Gremm asks for $200,000 damages for seven years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary. Gremm has brought an action in common pleas court against Seth Cummings, Thomas Beer, James W. Coulter, George Zeigle, Henry Rowe and Jacob Meuser, for being confined in the penitentiary for the murder of his child on the twelfth day of September, 1876. He states in his petition that he proclaimed his innocence of the murder, but that the prosecuting attorney, the common pleas judge and others changed the charge of murder to manslaughter and sentenced him without trial. He alleges that while serving time in the penitentiary he lost two fingers of his right hand and that his health and mind were greatly impaired.

Goshen, Ind.—Juniors of the Goshen High school went on a tear Tuesday night and as a result several seniors lost their plumage and will be obliged to appear without much hair in public Thursday to deliver finals. Others were subjected to a solution of printer's ink, paint and oil applied on the face, hands and other parts of the body.

Marion's Largest Store.

McCLAIN'S.

Goods Delivered Free.

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

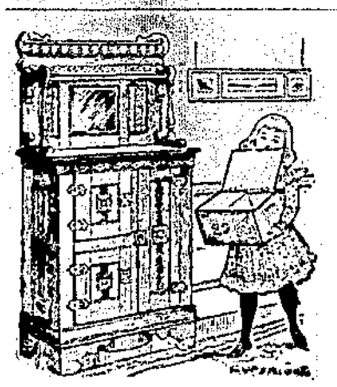
SOMEBODY'S going to buy Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and Dishes for about 50 cents on the dollar during the next three weeks, beginning now. The late season has disappointed us badly and instead of broken stocks we find our stores and warehouses overflowing with goods—

WE WILL NOT CARRY THEM OVER!!

If there is a single article of Household Furniture you can possibly use you must not fail to take advantage of this sale. If you dont get in, YOUR NEIGHBORS WILL and then you'll be sorry. Dont blame us—but come early. Here's a sample of the way everything's going to be cut. It hurts US, buu dont YOU care.

Gasoline Stoves!

$3.75 Stoves cut to.....$2.25
$5.00 " " ".....$3.49
$8,50 " " ".....$6.99
$12.00 " " ".....$8.99
$2,75 Large Double Ovens.....$1.99

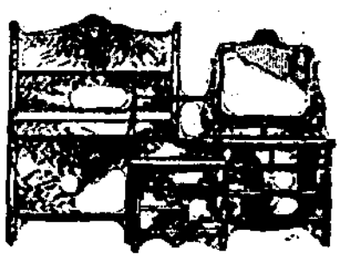


Refrigerators!

$10.00 Refrigerators cut to..... $8.99
12.50 " " " 9.99
15.00 " " " 12.99

Bed Room Suits.

$20.00 3-Piece Bed Room Suits cut to $16.99
25.00 " " " " " " 19.99
28.00 " " " " " " 24.99
14.00 Dressers cut to..... 10.99
13.00 " " " 9.99



Couches!

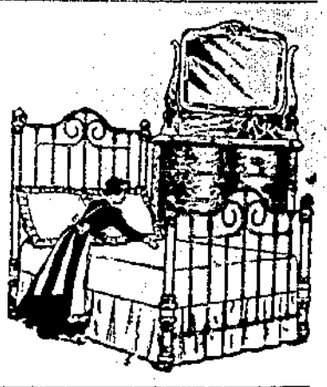
$8.50 Fine Tufted Valour Couches $5.99
10.00 " " " " 7,99
12.00 " " " " 9.99
15.00 " " " " 10,99

Hundreds of odd pieces for Parlor—Divans, Sofas, Upholstered Chairs of all kinds, go in at the same cut prices.

Iron Beds.

Here's your chance to own a beautiful New Brass or Iron Bed at your own price.

$2,75 Iron Beds cut to $1.49
3.75 " " " " 2,49
7.00 " " " " 5.99
10.00 " " " " 7.99



Go-Carts!

You must not miss this chance to own a fine Cart at about one-half regular prices.

$20,00 Go-Carts cut to..... $16.75
18,00 " " " 14.75
15.00 " " " 12.75
A Good Go-Cart with rubber tire wheels for..... $2 99

Lace Curtains, Carpets, Draperies, Window Shades, all go into this sale and at prices that will astonish you if you will but come and investigate.

Excitement in Dishes!

If you have any doubts about this sale go at once to the Dish Department—there's the proof. Full Decorated 100-Piece Set of English Porcelain cut from $10.00 to $5.99.

Full 100-Piece Set Genuine China cut from $25.00 to $14.99.

Full 100-Piece Set Genuine Haviland China cut from $35.00 to $24.99.

Odd China pieces, toilet sets, lamps, jardinieres and everything in this department goes into this sale.

Clearing Out the Rockers!

Easy Rockers (and we show you several hundred different patterns) go into this sale—you have wanted a new rocker a long time—take this opportunity—the choice things will go quickly.

Sideboards, Dining Tables, Chairs, Parlor Tables, Book Cases, Desks, Combination Book Cases and Desks, Reception Chairs, Springs, Mattresses.

EVERYTHING GOES!

Goods delivered free everywhere.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"How! Khola!" American Artist Schreyvogel's Latest Painting.

Mr. Charles Schreyvogel, the artist who leaped into immediate fame by the exhibition last year of his painting, "My Bunkie," which won the Thomas B. Clarke prize at the National Academy of Design, New York, has just completed another spirited picture, depicted in the accompanying illustration. It is called "How! Khola!" a title enigmatical to all but those familiar with Indian life on the plains. It represents a charge of United States cavalry upon a band of Indians. One of the red warriors has fallen and is pinned to the earth by his horse. Just as the trooper in pursuit is about to dispatch him with a bullet he holds up a hand and exclaims: "How! Khola!" ("Hold! I am a friend!") by which ejaculation the pursuer recognizes one to whom he owes a favor and so spares his life.

Mr. Schreyvogel was born in New York, 1861, and now resides on the heights of Hoboken, where he has a picturesque studio within sight of the Palisades of the Hudson.

AN ANGEL OF PEACE, MRS. BOTHA.

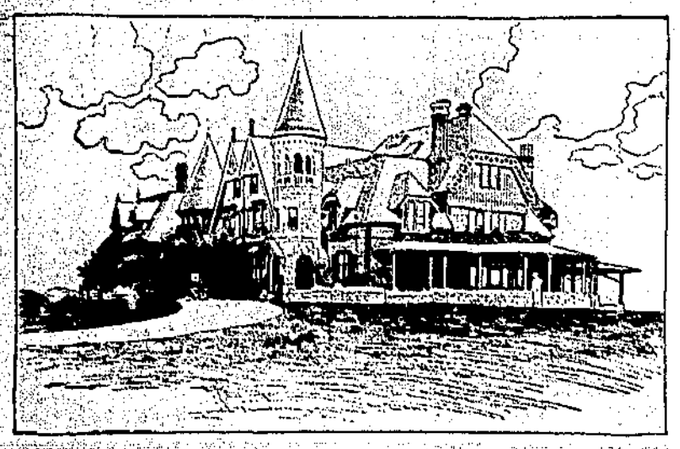
The announcement that Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the brave Boer general, has gone to Europe to intercede with Mr. Kruger to use his influence for peace brings this gallant little lady again into prominence. She is still young and comely, as her portrait in

the accompanying illustration shows, and, though the mother of a large family, she has found time on previous occasions to plead with Lords Roberts and Kitchener in behalf of peace, her latest efforts being nearly rewarded with success. As a descendant of Robert Emmet, who was executed by the English in 1803, and as the wife of their determined enemy, General Botha, she has good cause to hate the invaders of her country, but she now realizes the hopelessness of a continued contest and has sacrificed her personal feelings to a sense of duty to family and country.

NEW YORK'S YOUNGEST BANK PRESIDENT.

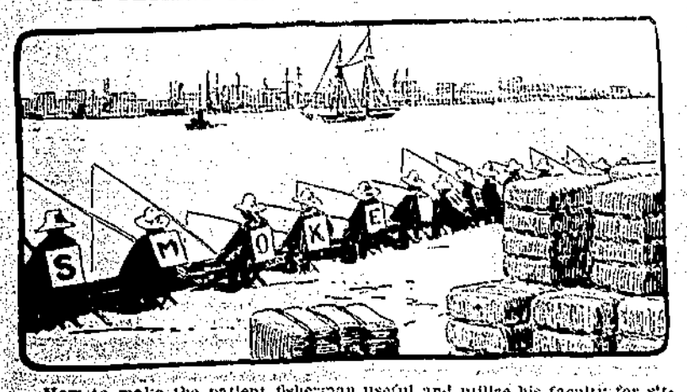
The honor of being the youngest bank president in New York is said to belong to Mr. Henry P. Davison, whose portrait is presented in the accompanying illustration. He is only 33 years of age, but was recently elected to the presidency of the Liberty National bank, with which he has been connected for the past seven years, having been its cashier since 1895. Educated in the public schools of New York city, Mr. Davison entered the University of the City of New York, but did not graduate, preferring the career in which he has won such success, which he attributes to "sticking to business, hounding, building up, working—and that is what we are here for," to quote his own words.

MR. HENRY CLEWS' PALATIAL COTTAGE AT NEWPORT.



The accompanying illustration shows the palatial cottage at Newport belonging to the well known banker, Henry Clews. Although called a "cottage," it is in reality an imposing villa, one of the beautiful architectural creations with which Newport abounds. It was built a few years ago and is situated on a high bluff overlooking the sea, from which its pointed towers and many gables can be seen a long distance away. The towers are of stone, though the main body of the structure is of wood, the architecture being decidedly composite. The cost of running this "cottage" is said to amount to $50,000 a year.

THE PATIENT FISHERMAN AT LAST IS UTILIZED.



How to make the patient fisherman useful and utilize his faculty for sitting still all day long has at last been discovered. Visitors to a certain Florida resort this season were amused when they went to the docks by the sight presented to the accompanying illustration. Some ingenious advertiser had found a means of rewarding the fishermen for their generally fruitless labors and at the same time of turning an honest penny for himself by affixing upon their backs the letters composing an advertisement of his favorite brand of cigars. The scheme worked very well so long as the fishermen kept their respective positions, but when any one of them departed for awhile and on his return took the wrong seat there was great confusion. The problem was solved by chalking each man's letter on his post and at the same time setting a sentinel to watch him.

ADOLPH S. OCHS' GENIUS FOR JOURNALISM AND HIS SUCCESS.

If success may be measured by continued advance and ever bolder achievements, then it certainly has been won by Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, the new proprietor of the Philadelphia Times. "Insatiate archer, will not two suffice?" was the accusatory question of a brother journalist when it was learned that the owner and manager of the Chattanooga Times and of the New York Times had added another paper with the same title to his sheaf of enterprising dailies. Mr. Ochs, who seems to have a penchant for Times newspapers and has decided genius for journalism, was born in Cincinnati, O., March 12, 1858, and now, in his forty-fourth year, surveys the field he entered when a youth from the serene heights of assured success. Coming of fine old German stock and having the good fortune to be born poor, he can now look back upon his career with the satisfaction of one who has improved his opportunities and has been the architect of his own fortunes.

In 1861 his father, Julius Ochs, came to America. He enlisted for the Mexican war and was also an officer on the Union side during the late civil war, closing his military record as captain of the Fifty-second Ohio infantry. In 1865 he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where his son Adolph, after a term of common school education, took his initial step in 1869 in the newspaper business as a carrier boy for the Knoxville Daily Chronicle. In 1873 he became a "devil" in The Chronicle office at a salary of $2 per week and two years later obtained a job as printer in the office of the Louisville Courier-Journal. He was subsequently in the composing room of the Knoxville Daily Tribune, and in 1877 was general utility man on the Chattanooga Daily Dispatch. Thus far he had worked for others, but in 1878 he started a venture of his own by publishing a city directory of Chattanooga, setting the type and printing it himself. This gave him the wherewithal for purchasing an interest in the Chattanooga Daily Times, which was then apparently moribund. Like Pulitzer, Harmsworth and many others who might be mentioned, Ochs was born with a genius for journalism—or at least for making journalism pay. The Times felt his revivifying influence from the very first and went ahead by leaps and bounds, so that, while in 1878 he had paid—or promised to pay—only $1,250 for a half interest, for the other half in a short time he was obliged to pay $7,500, an appreciation due solely to his astonishing energy. While it was the generous support of the citizens of the city that made The Times a paying venture, it was also conceded by many that "The Times made Chattanooga." At all events, it was alive and progressive in 1885 in sending out the "first special news train ever run in Tennessee" and in 1890 housing itself in a building that cost not far from $200,000.

This paper and The Tradesman, which was started by Mr. Ochs in 1879, furnished a steady and increasing income, and in view of this fact the publisher-editor's ideas of journalism, which he gave to the world in an address in 1891, possess a peculiar significance.

Speaking particularly of "interior dailies" he said: "The requirements of a small community are greater than those of a large city. In a small town an all around newspaper man is needed; no sailing under false colors; what is in him is soon known. The editors and publishers of the great daily newspapers are removed from the people; they occupy

ADOLPH S. OCHS.

lofty places from which they gaze with cynical eyes upon the transactions of the world; their personality is oblivious to the people. Not so with those occupying similar positions on the smaller daily newspaper, the qualifications necessary to successfully conduct which are multitudinous and usually require all the ability of the editor and publisher united in one person."

Then he goes on to describe the qualifications which he considers necessary in this dual capacity, enunciating a series of rules which should be pinned up in every newspaper office in the country and perhaps have been in many:

"The editor-publisher should be a practical, intelligent printer of gentlemanly habits with a thorough knowledge of the business from making up the form to sweeping out the office. Before undertaking to publish a daily newspaper he should be sanguine that the opportunity of his life is just open to him; he should be free from any financial entanglements. If in debt for the original purchase of his office, the terms of payment should be so arranged that they do not become an embarrassment early in the venture. He should be loyal to all the best interests of his constituents, identified with progressive movements and ideas and not afraid to change his views when he finds that he is wrong. Subservient to no man or interest, he should impress on every one that his paper is always just and fair. He should know that judgment, good sense and business prudence are more required at the beginning than later on; that the desideratum is to make the paper self sustaining, and this should be accomplished as quickly as possible; that sooner or later the paper will have to depend only on its revenues, and by that time it should be no less attractive, for then it most requires friends and patrons."

The real interest centering in these maxims lies in the fact that Mr. Ochs seems to have lived up to them, and he speaks from full experience when he says in conclusion, "A man who possesses these qualifications, understands these requirements and can practice them is prepared to undertake the successful publication of a daily newspaper anywhere where victory is possible."

It was in 1896 that Mr. Ochs carried into practice his theories as to what a really great metropolitan newspaper needed when he purchased a controlling interest in the New York Times. This influential paper, with its magnificent record, had fallen into temporary difficulties of a financial character. Its copyright, trademarks, franchise and assets were put up at auction in August, 1896, and this splendid property, which was declared capable of earning at least 6 per cent annually on a million dollars, came into possession of Mr. Ochs. Its progress since that time has been remarkable, though due as much to its talented editors as to its owner and manager. Its high standing, commanding influence and literary character are a credit to the great city in which it is published and in accord with its traditions.

Having acquired the makings of a pretty good fortune in the New York Times, Mr. Ochs was ready when its Philadelphia contemporary and namesake fell into similar financial difficulties to advance a good, round sum—said to be half a million dollars or so—toward its purchase. He will probably pursue the same methods he so successfully adopted with the New York daily, which were outlined in his salutatory about five years ago: "It will be my earnest aim that The Times give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is parliamentary in good society and give it as early as it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect or interests involved; to make the columns of The Times a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance and to invite discussion from all shades of opinion."

The best is good enough for Mr. Ochs, and having found the three great journals (which through temporary stress were thrown into his hands for a tithe of their real value), pursuing a course that would eventually bring them into the haven of prosperity, he has shown his good sense in retaining their old pilots, lashing the helms amidship and steering by the same old stars.

THE FIRST WOMAN LAWYER IN FRANCE.

The portrait presented in this illustration is of the first woman who achieved fame by being admitted as a member of the Paris bar. She is a living proof that the new woman has appeared in France and has been accepted, though not without a shiver.

Taking advantage of the new law of last year which admitted women to legal practice, Mme. Petit, a Russian by birth, but French in the eyes of the law

by her marriage to a native of France, applied for all the privileges accorded members of the other sex and was not denied. Her appearance at the bar, the first woman barrister of France, was memorable. She wore her robe with distinct grace and dignity, being more accustomed to handling that sort of garment than men, and when she raised her right hand and said, "Je le jure"—I swear—she thrilled her audience. Her advent was such a decided success that she was recently followed by another lady, this time an unmarried one, Mlle. Jeanne Chauvin, who was, if possible, even more "fetching" than her predecessor. At present these two divide the honors, one being the first married woman and the other the first spinster to be admitted to the bar of France.

A STATUE OF VICTOR HUGO.

A statue of Victor Hugo, shown in the accompanying illustration and as yet in an unfinished state, is to be erected in Paris next year on the occasion of the centenary of the "most imposing literary figure of his country in the nineteenth century." It will be unveiled Feb. 26, 1902, just 100 years after the illustrious original was born. Nearly 50 years have passed since, in 1822, Hugo's first volume of verse brought him a pension of 1,000 francs, thus enabling him to marry Mlle. Adele Foucher, his lifelong love, to whom he wrote those passionate letters so recently published by his literary executors.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF PIETRO MASCAGNI.

The talented but erratic and eccentric Pietro Mascagni, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Iris," etc., so popular throughout the musical world, announces that he is to write a biography of the great Verdi, recently deceased. There is no doubt of Mascagni's ability as a composer, but his aptitude as a biographer is yet to be shown. As there is a big streak of vanity in his composition, it is the opinion of those who know him that Mascagni's life of Verdi will contain a great deal of the former and only a modicum of the latter. Mascagni, now nearly 38 years old, is of a fiery disposition, indolent and industrious by turns. He is said to keep several musical compositions on hand at a time, working upon one or the other, as the spirit moves him.

MASCAGNI'S HOBBY.

Mascagni is one of the men who wear bracelets, and they are not confined to his arms, but ornament his ankles as well. The creator of "Cavalleria Rusticana" is said to be passionately fond of jewelry and numbers many splendid and valuable rings, given to him as well as bought by his own money, among his personal effects.

Decennial Board of Revision.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 5835 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, Act passed April 15, 1902 (O. L. p.), that the Decennial Board of Revision for the City of Marion will meet and begin their session on the

First Monday, the 3rd Day of June,

of this present year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and One,

At the Office of the County Auditor.

The purpose of said meeting is for giving opportunity for review of the work of the Decennial Board of Equalization in valuing Real Estate, and said purposes is set forth further in the following extract from said law:

When Complaints to be Filed.

Complaints against any valuation may be filed with the auditor of the county, and if any such complaint shall have been so filed on or before April 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial county board; or, on or before May 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial city board.

Auditor to Give Notice to Board and in Newspapers.

Or, if the auditor of the county deem it advisable, he shall, in writing, notify the members of the proper board of equalization to meet and sit as a board of revision on the day fixed by this act and at the place fixed for the meeting of the said boards respectively, and he shall give ten days' public notice, by advertisement in one or more newspapers, of the time and place of the meeting of the board of revision and the purpose thereof.

Duties of Revision Board.

The board of revision shall investigate all such complaints and all complaints against any valuation filed with it as a board, or made by the county auditor, and may increase or decrease any valuation complained of and no others. Said board shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws in force governing the valuing of real property, and shall make no change in any valuation complained of except in accordance with such laws and subject to the laws regulating and restricting the limit of equalization.

Notice of Hearing to Persons Interested.

But no valuation, as fixed by the board of equalization, shall be increased by the board of revision in any case, except upon reasonable notice, as prescribed by this chapter, to all persons directly interested and an opportunity for a full hearing.

L. M. SHIPHER,
County Auditor,
Marion county, Ohio.

42-sa-wk-t-5

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Walter L. Hood, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of Walter L. Hood, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1901.

JANE C. HOOD,
Marion, Ohio.

115-tu&wk-t-3

Legal Notice.

Frank S. Lavanway, residing at South Bend, Indiana, will take notice that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1901, Edna May Lavanway, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty in failing to provide for her and their two children, and praying for a divorce and custody of the two minor children.

The defendant is required to appear and answer said petition in Court by the 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

Dated at Marion, O., April 18, 1901.

EDNA MAY LAVANWAY,
By H. EDMUND HILL, her attorney.

125 sa-wk-t-7

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of Green Camp township, Marion county, Ohio, will receive until Saturday, June 15th, until 12 o'clock, noon, 1901, sealed proposals for the erection of a brick school building in subdistrict No. 2, situated about two miles west of Green Camp. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the clerk of Green Camp township. Proposals must be accompanied by bonds in $100.00 to guarantee the acceptance and performance of contract upon award.

Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. B. PATTON,
President Board of Education
R. F. BOXWELL, Clerk.

52-fr-wk-t4

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Catherine Pettit, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Catherine Pettit, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1901.

CORY C. PETTIT,
Marion, Ohio.

52-13

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday,

June 1,

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be given when the grade in any branch falls below 75. An average of 85, with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 85 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
S. W. ALMENDINGER
Examiners.

The Lark's Song.

A writer on "The Wonders of the Spring" says that the volume of sound produced by the skylark is most wonderful. "The lark ascends until it appears no larger than a midge and can with difficulty be seen by the unaided eye, and yet every note of its song will be clearly audible to persons who are fully half a mile from the nest over which the bird utters its song.

"Moreover, it never ceases to sing for a moment, a feat which seems wonderful to us human beings, who find that a song of six or seven minutes in length, though interspersed with rests and pauses, is more than trying. Yet this bird will pour out a continuous song of nearly 20 minutes in length and all the time has to support itself in the air by the constant use of its wings."

Great Speed on an Electric Railway.

A bill passed the house of lords the other day for the construction of the Behrs Electric Monorailway, connecting Manchester and Liverpool, writes the London correspondent of the New York World. The distance of 32 miles is to be covered in 20 minutes at a speed of 110 miles an hour. The train runs on an inverted V, of which the monorail is the apex, with a car hanging on each side, like the pack saddle on the back of a mule.

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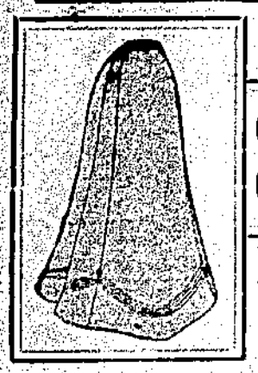
MAMMOTH COMBINATIONS FOR LAND AND OCEAN TRAFFIC.

BY the discovery of America the center of commercial activity in Great Britain was shifted from the ports of its east to those of its west coast, according to its students of statistics, and made possible such great ports as Liverpool and Glasgow, with their immense docks and worldwide grasp on mercantile affairs. British statisticians are willing to admit that the discovery of America was a good thing for Great Britain as well as for Europe in furnishing an outlet for her trade, a field of adventure for her soldiers and a dumping ground for their surplus population.

So long as America and later on the United States as the leading nation in America, continued to consume the manufactured products of England and Europe furnishing only raw material of all sorts in exchange and, above all, so long as Americans were content to see their mercantile marine to be controlled by foreigners and the bulk of their imports and exports to be carried in foreign bottoms just so long were the foreigners loud in praise of this great country and of its vast resources. But latterly a change seems to have come over the spirit of their dreams and the foreign merchants and shippers particularly the British appear to be rather dubious as to the value of America now that the balance of trade has been turned against them and American shippers are thinking of setting up transoceanic lines of their own. When the modern Christopher Columbus Mr J Pierpont Morgan, sailed east instead of west, as his great predecessor had done and found a way to recapture the trade of which Americans had been deprived so long merely by the purchase of British fleets there went up a wail from the newspapers of Great Britain that resounded throughout the kingdom of H I M King Edward VII and gave him great concern for the safety of his throne for things were tottering to their fall according to the British pessimists. A blow had been delivered at the foundations of their idle ties and a fatal thrust at the commercial supremacy which they had hitherto enjoyed.

By the purchase of the Leyland line with its fleet of [illegible] steamers—the line which had been a [illegible] of [illegible] up to that time though of some importance—Mr Morgan gave British capitalists and shipowners such a scare that they have not yet recovered. One would have thought that Britannia's armed fleet was in danger of extinction, that her little group of islands was liable to be blotted from the map so great was their alarm. By gaining a controlling interest in the Leyland line with its steamships connecting Liverpool and Antwerp with Boston New York Portland Montreal New Orleans the West Indies Mexico and Venezuela and subsidiary lines to and through the Mediterranean Mr Morgan and his confreres acquired a large fleet of cargo vessels with numerous carrying capacity but with restricted passenger accommodations. By uniting the fleets of this line with that of the Atlantic Transport which runs between London and Philadelphia New York and Baltimore and owns two dozen steamers the Morgan people [illegible] would control [illegible] ocean [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



MERCERIZED

Satteen Skirts

No Better Values Ever Offered.

Black Mercerized Satteen Skirts, deep wide ruffle with six rows heavy cord, the best workmanship is displayed..... $1.00

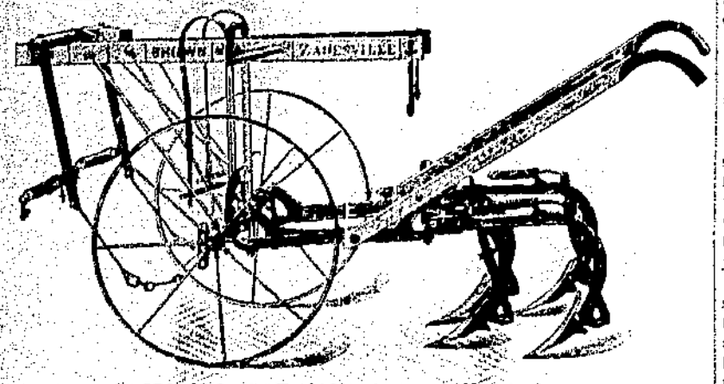
Better grades, colors and black, up to $4.00

SPECIAL PRICES ON LACE CURTAINS.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.



Walking Cultivators, all styles,

Prices, $12.00 to $20.00.

Combined riding and walking cultivators, simple in construction and easy to handle—$23.00.

Have you seen the new "Jubilee" combined rider and walker?

KLING & WILSON.

SEND THE WEEKLY STAR TO YOUR Friends.

$1.00 per year.

BADLY SHATTERED

Is One of the Bones of the Left Leg of William Search Tuesday Afternoon

BY ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE OF GUN

Search Is Brought to This City for Surgical Attention—Not Yet Known Whether or Not an Amputation of the Leg Will Be Necessary—Ball Not Located.

William Search, the twenty-four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Search, residing on a farm four miles north of the city, was shot by a lad named Kerr, about 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, while hunting near the Search farm.

At the time of the accident Search was walking slightly in advance of young Kerr, who was armed with a twenty-two long rifle. Through some mishap the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet found lodgement about one and one-half inches below young Search's left knee, the ball ranging downward and shattering the bone frightfully.

Immediately after the shooting, Kerr hastened to Search's home, where he secured the assistance of the victim's father and a buggy. Search was first taken to the office of Dr. J. H. Criswell, and then to the home of S. J. Elish of Jefferson street, where the injury was given surgical attention.

Dr. Criswell is as yet unable to state whether the injury will necessitate amputation or not. An X ray examination will be made to locate the ball, and determine the exact nature of the wound.

VILLAGE OF SUNBURY

Is Greatly Excited Over Outrage of a Young Girl.

Delaware, O., May 30.—There is intense excitement at the village of Sunbury. Farmer George Chambers of Africa, a nearby village, brought Ed. Buckingham, a sawmill hand, to town at the point of a gun, claiming he assaulted his youngest daughter. Preliminary hearing will be held today. There is talk of violence. The Chambers family are prominent people.

Washington—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, left Wednesday for New York to participate in the memorial exercises today at Grant's tomb. He will deliver the principal address of the day.

MISS EWING

Closes Her School Friday of Last Week—A Picnic.

Miss Ewing closed her school Friday of last week with a picnic. In the afternoon a nice program was rendered which was a success in every respect.

The program rendered was as follows:

Welcome song, school.
Address of welcome, Mabel Cunningham.
Song of the Chickens, Pearl Holdcraft.
"Babes in the Woods," school.
"Writing to Grandma," Janet Esminger.
Recitation, Exley Veley.
"Birdie's Ball," school.
Recitations, Mabel Cuningham, Elmer Milligan, Owanda Holdcraft and Janet Esminger.
March song and flag drill, school.
"A Little Girl's Troubles," Mabel Cunningham.
Recitation, Corinne Esminger.
Concert recitation, school.
Closing address, Elmer Milligan.
Parting song, school.

A PORK DEALER

Gives His Employes Ninety Days' Vacation on Full Pay.

Newark, N. J., May 30.—Edwin Schlekhaus, a local pork dealer, called his twelve employes together today and told them there were three summer months each year when he didn't do enough business to warrant him in keeping his store open. This year he proposed to close up his shop for ninety days, and the employes could spend that time in any way they chose.

When the men began to look worried Schlekhaus added that the men would receive their regular pay during their forced vacation. He said that he saw no reason why he should not divide his winter's profits with his men.

IN ONE GRAVE

The Three Victims of a Gasoline Explosion Are Buried.

Bellefontaine, O., May 30.—Mrs. Frank Sickles of Belle Centre, so badly burned by an explosion of gasoline Tuesday night, died Wednesday morning and with her two children, who were burned to death by the flames, was buried in one coffin in the afternoon. Their tragic deaths are believed to be due to the carelessness of a grocer's clerk in putting gasoline in a coal oil can.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fetter of east Center street is quite ill.

A BRITISH AUTHOR

Relieves His Feelings in a Column Letter to the Newspapers of London

ON THE RECEPTION TO MILNER

Frederick Harrison Says That the Myth That the War Was Inevitable Was Only True in the Sense That the Crucifixion Was Inevitable—A Red-Hot Attack on the New Lord.

London, May 31.—Frederick Harrison, the British author and historian, relieves his feelings in a column letter to the newspapers regarding Lord Milner's reception in London.

After speaking of the "insane folly and degrading policy of farm burning" in South Africa, he continues: "From the first the nation has been hoodwinked by an elaborate fabric of calumny and falsehood. The accounts of a Boer conspiracy to drive us out of Africa were mere promoters' tales payable in gold.

"The myth that the war was inevitable was only true in the sense that the crucifixion was inevitable. These war promoters rigged the political market and gave commissions to the leading politicians. They hired the press of Africa and England and made a representative of the crown (Milner) their creature.

"This responsible governor of a self-governing colony stooped to play the part which some noble chairman of a rotten company performs as the head of a board of guinea pig directors. He mouthed abuse of the government which he was sent to negotiate. He misled and irritated the English people and deceived his captains.

"War indeed resulted. And now, after twenty months of ruin, devastation and famine and deadly hatred planted in a race of men who never forget, we are asked to join in the mock triumph of the author of all this shame and confusion, this ghastly anarchy an undying source of future strife.

"We are humiliated and made the laughing-stock of the world."

Harrison concludes by predicting the Boers' eventual victory.

MUCH INTERESTED

Is the Civil Service Commission in Supreme Court Decision.

Washington, May 31.—The civil service commission was interested in the supreme court decision in the insular cases in that it hoped for a decision of the question whether or not the people of Porto Rico are to be considered citizens of the United States, as only such are allowed competitive examinations. The decision seems to be that the Porto Ricans are not to be considered citizens in this respect. Chairman Proctor of the commission, whose views are expressed by the minority side of the supreme court, recently issued an order allowing a Porto Rican to compete, conditionally. This examination will probably be annulled. Relief in the matter must come from the president and if the commission holds to its first interpretation of the court it will appeal to the president for an amendment to the civil service rules allowing citizens of the United States, "and the people of Porto Rico" to take examinations. No other relief is deemed possible unless congress should confer citizenship upon the people of the islands.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

G. J. Bevis, and others, to E. C. Bevis, one-half of fifty acres in Prospect township, $1.

M. H. Logan to Thomas H. Burke, lot 3364 in Belleview addition to Marion, $1,700.

Thomas H. Burke to Mary Cone, part of one lot in Marion, $1,125.

D. R. Crissinger to Michael Hagerty, lot 4277 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $150.

B. K. Herbster to Ellen P. Jelley, part of lot 150 in Prospect, quit claim, $1.

Edward A. Tonguett to C. S. and S. B. Lippincott, lot 3077 in Eden Park addition to Marion, $200.

John A. Uncapher, trustee, to Howard A. Tonguett, lot 3077 in Eden Park addition to Marion, $120.

John Reidenbaugh and Susan Reidenbaugh to George Von Stein, part of lot 1966 in Dumble's addition to Marion, $350.

W. P. Murphy to Peter McClain, lot 2218 in Marion, $450.

George T. Bowers to Carrie Bowers, lot 1510 in True's Second addition to Marion, $1.

Carrie Bowers to Cora F. Finch, lot 1510 in True's Second addition to Marion, $1,000.

Andrew Leffler to Edward N. Leffler, one lot in Marion, $1.

Adaline Baker to John H. Luft, thirty acres in Grand township, $1,115.

A. O. Cranmer to O. C. Messenger, nine acres in Big Island township, $500.

George F. Gast, and others, to Margaret Snyder, lot 446 in Gast's addition to Prospect, $150.

Lucretia Wilson to Lewis C. Wasser, one acre in Marion, $1,000.

Henry N. Love and wife to John E. Beringer, lot 1280 in Love's addition to Marion, quit claim, $1.

John Reidenbaugh and wife to Katherine Wilhelm, part of lot 1966 in Dumble's addition to Marion, $350.

WILLIE RANDALL

Dies at El Paso, Texas, May Fifteenth. Victim of Consumption.

The New York Clipper of this week contains an account of the death of Mr. Wm. E. Randall, who was well known here, having at one time called Marion his home. He died in El Paso, Texas, the fifteenth of this month, from consumption from which he suffered quite a long time.

Willie Randall was a member of the old Ber, Burke & Randall trio, which delighted so many people in days gone by with its cabin act, which became famous. He was married in 1897, and with his wife played the leading vaudeville houses under the team name, the Randalls.

They made a tour of England and South Africa, where they met with great success, but owing to Mr. Randall's ill health they had to cancel over a year's engagements in England.

Randall was a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the White Rats of America. He will be remembered here as an affable and agreeable young man. His wife survives him.

MICHAEL R. WALSH

Dies at the Home of His Parents Wednesday Night.

Michael R. Walsh died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh of Patterson street, at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night, as the result of a protracted illness.

Several years ago Mr. Walsh suffered an attack of typhoid fever, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and as time passed stomach troubles and a complication of other maladies of a necessarily fatal character were developed.

The young man was loved and respected by a wide circle of friends throughout the city and county, and his untimely death is mourned by all.

The funeral services will be held from St. Mary's Catholic church at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, and interment in the Catholic cemetery will follow.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH

Decides To Purchase the Mrs. A. D. Matthews Lot.

The congregation of the Free Baptist church held a special meeting at the church Wednesday evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the feasibility of purchasing the Mrs. A. D. Matthews lot on south Main street upon which a new church building will be erected shortly.

The committee of eighteen, which was appointed to confer upon the matter, held a meeting Tuesday night, and recommended that the lot, which has a sixty-six foot front and is 165 feet deep, be purchased. The recommendation was ordered carried out.

The old church has been ordered sold, and the new church will not be commenced until the old structure has been disposed of.

NOT SO BAD.

Present Weather Not a Marker to That of May, 1883.

People who have been complaining during the past week about the inclemency of the weather should consult their old diaries.

In the office of Recorder A. W. Bryant is a calendar with the months and dates loose, so that they slip in and out, and last forever. When J. T. Matthews was deputy county recorder he kept tab on events of note on the back of the calendar cards. On the back of the card for the twenty-first of the month is a note to the effect that on that date in May, 1883, it snowed from two to four inches, and, though he did not make a mention of it on the card, Mr. Matthews states that the weather at that time has this beat to a standstill.

STELLHORN HOME

Is the Scene of a Very Pleasing Meeting Last Night.

The members of the Ladies' society of the Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran church met in monthly session Wednesday evening at the home of the pastor, Rev. E. F. W. Stellhorn, on Cherry street. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the pastor. After the monthly business had been transacted, a program was given. Stella Clark rendered an instrumental solo. Recitations were given by Margaret Stellhorn, Kathleen Shively, Walter Weber and Helen Peuser.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Minnie Stark on south State street.

MRS. ANDREW POWELL

Dies at Her Home in Worthington at Eight O'Clock Thursday.

Superintendent Powell Thursday received a telegram stating that his mother, Mrs. Andrew Powell, had died at her home in Worthington at 8 o'clock that morning. She was sixty-five years of age and had been dangerously ill for some time.

Mr. Powell left at noon for Worthington.

Probate Court.

Allen Self and Eva May Short have been licensed to marry.

Charles E. Himler and Therassa Geckle have been licensed to marry.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.

A closing of Twenty Five High Grade Suits in gray, brown, black. This season's newest shapes, up-to-date eton effects at

$7.99

Warner & Edwards

A Proper Pushfulness

To be properly pushful, is to be progressive; to be progressive, is to be pushful. This store is particularly pushful just at this season—and is prepared to prove it by our prices.

Men's Suits for $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and up.

Young Men's Suits for $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00.

Child's Suits for 89c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and up.

Suit Shirts from 19c up.

The Cincinnati Clothing Store,
A. SCHULMAN, Prop'r.
Cor. Church and Main Sts.

HIDEWAY STALLION.

A. R. James having recently purchased the trotting stallion,

HIDEWAY,

record 2:23¼; sire of Billy C, record 2:08¼; from J. H. Thomas, will make the season of 1901 at Scott Town on Monday and Tuesday; Agosta on Wednesday, and at Wm. Davis' barn, Marion, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A. R. JAMES, Owner.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

Wet Days

is the time when the Big delivery service of this store stands out like a beacon light in the storm. Take advantage of it.

J. W. HEADLEY

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

The West Center Street Druggist.

MEET ME AT FRANKS. MEET ME AT FRANKS

Our Entire Stock of New Fall 1901 Carpets are Now on the Third Floor.

The greatest stock of Carpets ever got together at one time in Marion's history is here, all to be sold at our low spring prices. Just to give you an idea of the assortment we have 250 rolls new Carpets now in stock, ought to be enough to please anyone, besides one hundred rolls Mattings. Come where you get the variety as well as low prices.

Good Rag Carpets per yard.....25c

Fast colored Ingrains per yard.....25c

Wool mixed Ingrains per yard.....37½c

Heavy Wool Ingrains per yard.....50c

Best all Wool Ingrains per yd...57½c

Velvets, Axminsters, Tapestry and Body Brussels, in the richest Fall colorings. Low prices on every grade.

Three hundred pairs new Lace Curtains, the prices will interest you;

50c, 75c, up to $2.50 Pair.

Trade Building Here That Beats all Records.

Increased sales over any previous year proves for itself that this store's offerings are the best. The more we sell the more we can buy. Bigger quantities means lower prices. Dependable qualities and lower prices combined bring more people to this store every week. Read the items carefully.

Summer Shirt Waists.

No doubt about this being the shirt waist stock of the city.

At 95c

Fine Sheer White Lawn Waists, six rows insertion down front, tucked between insertion, 12 plaits down back, embroidery cuffs.

50 Styles White Waists sailor collars, reverses, vest fronts and fancy effects. Every kind, $1.00 to $5.00.

Shirt Waist Suits.

Waists and Skirts to match, made from lawns, ginghams and other wash fabrics, lower in price than they can be made and prettier styles. 100 New Suits here $2.98 up to $15.

Ladies' Wool Suits.

All are to be sold.
$10.00 Suits for $5.00.
$15.00 Suits for $7.50.
$20.00 Suits for $10.00.
$25.00 Suits for $12.50.

Fancy Ribbons for Less Than Half.

It was a fortunate purchase when we got possession of these 2,000 yards Ribbods. They are selling fast—a week may see them gone.

At 10c Yd.

No. 40 and 60 pure Silk Fancy Ribbons, all bright, new effects that sold up to 50c yd. Come quick if you are interested—now 10c yd.

At 15c Yd.

No 60 and 80 Fancy Ribbons, as pretty a line as one would care to see. Some would sell for 75c yd. Choose for 15c yd.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

10c

will buy Ladies' best 25c Handkerchiefs—lace, hemstitched or embroidered.

22½c

will buy 50c and 75c Ladies' Handkerchiefs—new effects in great variety.

Large Silk Selling Continues at the Dress Goods Dept.

50c Yd.

buys the most beautiful effects in Foulard Silks, all the best colors and styles, and goods which you'll admit to be worth at least $1.00 yd.

75c Yd.

buys rich Satin Foulards in all the scarce shades and designs. It's hard to equal this line for less than $1.25 yd.

59c Yd.

for regular $100 Applique Taffetas, Flannel Taffetas, Plaids and Stripes.

68c Yd.

for a dollar Black Taffeta.

50c Yd.

for all Silk Black Figured Taffetas. Nice line best patterns.

A Busy Millinery Store, "You have Such beautiful Hats and they are so reasonable in price."

We hear remarks on that order many times daily. People who are in the habit of paying exclusive millinery store prices are actually amazed when they see see the collection here and learn of the small prices. Here are four lines of Trimmed Hats for ladies' that break all records for style and worth:

TRIMMED HATS

$2.00.

A table full of them, all made in our own workrooms Don't pay $3.00 or $3.50 for no better and see only half the amount we show.

TRIMMED HATS

$2.50, $3 & $3.98

Picture in your own minds the beautiful hat you expect to get at any the above prices, then see our collection and you'll actually admit that the hat exceeded your expectations, one to two dollars saved on every hat in these three lines.

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY

Memphis, Tenn.—At the confederate reunion Wednesday General John C. Underwood of Covington, Kentucky, was unanimously re-elected superintendent and secretary of the Confederate Memorial association for three years.

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GENERAL GROSVENOR INTERPRETS DECISION

The Buckeye Congressman Explains the Confusion Which Has Obtained Since the Rendering of the Decisions of the Federal Supreme Court Monday in Famous Insular Cases.

Washington, May 28.—Because of the contrary interpretations placed upon the supreme court's decisions in the insular cases the Scripps-McRae Press association this morning engaged the services of General Chas. H. Grosvenor to give his legal opinion upon the subject. General Grosvenor, who represents his Ohio district in congress, is one of the most eloquent debaters and most keenly analytical lawyers of that body. He was present yesterday in the supreme court during the delivery of the many opinions and not a word escaped him. His opinion, as prepared for the clients of this association follows:

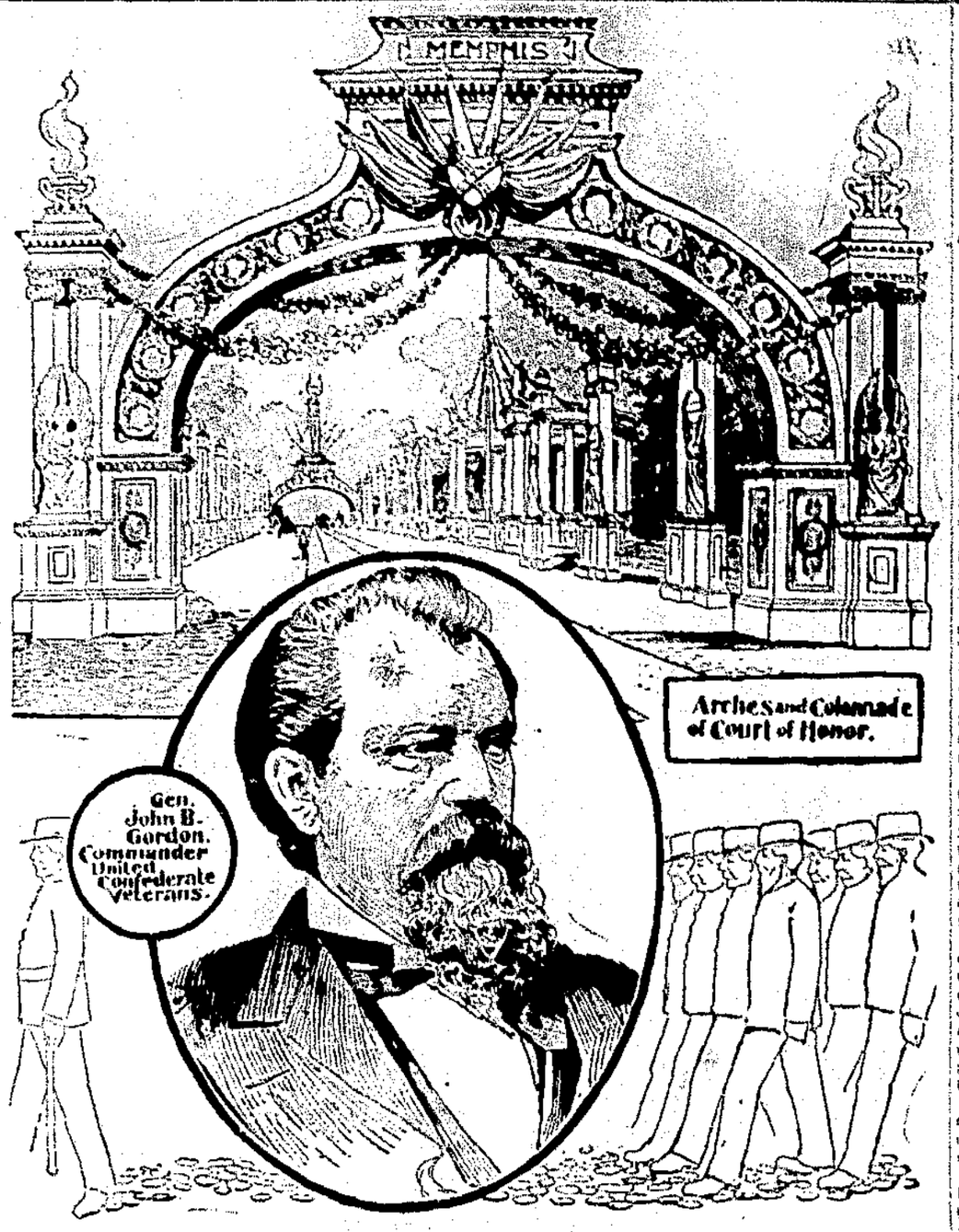
"The slight confusion in connection with the decision of the supreme court yesterday in the insular cases has grown out of the fact that the matter of concurring judges gave various reasons for supporting the majority opinion of the court. The result of the entire series of decisions is as follows: The court holds, by a majority of one, that, by the ratification of the treaty of Paris, the insular possessions became a part of the United States, for every purpose, with the limitation that congress has complete and ample power to legislate independent of the tariff limitations of the constitution in regard to those islands and the same result necessarily follows as to the question of citizenship and every other question, the court putting those islands upon the exact footing of the District of Columbia.

"The court decided—First, that during the period prior to the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of Paris, the Dingley law was in force against importations coming from the islands; second, that between the ratification of the treaty and the passage of the Porto Rican bill, (the Foraker bill so-called) that island had the right to have free trade in American ports and therefore ordered a judgment in favor of the importers for the duties they had paid under protest; third, that from and after the passage of the Foraker bill, the fifteen per cent. duty provided for in that bill was valid and collectable, and by a sweeping decision they held the Foraker bill to be constitutional in all its parts.

"Now, while the court held that in no commercial or political sense even did the 'constitution follow the flag,' (as popularly defined), yet they held that the persuasive influence of the constitutional provision in regard to liberty justice, equality of rights and all that would necessarily follow any exercise of political government in these islands. The effect of this decision will be to compel the refunding of the duties collected during the brief period between the ratification of the treaty and the passage of the legislation by congress, on imports coming from or going to Porto Rico; and the same result will necessarily follow as to the duties paid on imports from the Philippines.

"It decides, however, that under the Foraker bill passed in the last congress the president will be authorized to make a tariff schedule both going to and coming from the Philippines and that will be constitutional and valid under this decision.

"(Signed) Chas H. Grosvenor."



THE CONFEDERATE REUNION IN MEMPHIS.

The eleventh annual reunion of Confederate Veterans in Memphis, May 28, 29 and 30, is to be one of the most important and successful affairs of the kind ever held. Delegations from more than 1,200 camps are either now in Memphis or on their way there.

MAIN CONTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Are Sustained by the Federal Supreme Court--Solicitor General Richards Delighted--The Language of the Court in the Downes Case.

Washington, May 28.—In its main contentions in the insular cases the government was today sustained by the supreme court of the United States.

The first opinions of the court as handed down by Justice Brown were that Porto Rico is "territory" of the United States, that in every respect it must be considered as such, that in its sense it is "foreign."

The decision was in the DeLima case, involving duties collected on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the Paris treaty and before the taking of the Porto Rican temporary tariff law. The same points held in the Crossman-Hawaiian case and the Goetze and Armstrong Porto Rican cases.

Solicitor General John K. Richards listened with composure to the readings of the opinions. He was unbiassed.

"The contention of the government in these cases has not been upheld, it is true," he said, "but the court has not yet reached the main contention. The main question involved is whether congress has a right to make tariff laws for our insular possessions. These other cases all preceded the taking effect of tariff laws."

Justice White was the first to throw a bombshell among those who believed that the government forces had been routed. He announced, in handing down a minority opinion, that further along the court would hold that congress has the power to pass laws imposing duties on goods from Porto Rico for the United States.

Solicitor General Richards received the second announcement smilingly, uttering an "I-told-you-so" to his neighbor.

The court's later decision in the Downes case sustained his view most thoroughly. He is perfectly content with the outcome. Divided into three parts the decisions mean:

1. That Porto Rico was the foreign territory under the original military occupation.

2. It became domestic by the reason provided by the treaty of Paris, but not yet subject to American tariff duties.

3. That it became subject to American tariff duties by the act of congress, known as the Porto Rican tariff act. The interest taken by the public in the case was intense.

The courtroom was crowded and hundreds were compelled to remain outside.

Many distinguished men took seats in the space allotted to the bar. Among them were Secretary of War Root, Senators Lodge and Mason and ex-Senator Chandler. They noted every point decided with interest not to say excitement and hurriedly interpreted every utterance that seemed to possess special significance.

Secretary Root declared himself most thoroughly satisfied with the outcome. The reading of the opinion in the first case began at 1:25 o'clock, and it was not until after 2 o'clock that Justice White conveyed the information that the government had won in its contention and it was nearly three o'clock before the opinion in the Downes case which decided this point had been concluded.

This is the most exhaustive and carefully prepared opinion of the day. Under it "The constitution does not follow the flag" in the sense that all its provisions apply over our recently acquired insular possessions the same as over the forty-five states and territories. The islands are held to be territory appertaining to, but not part of the United States, and congress is held to be empowered under the constitution to pass specific laws including tariff measures, for their government.

The assessment of duties upon goods from the islands after the ratification of the treaty of Paris, but before the passage of the particular tariff legislation, was held to be without authority. The collection of duties became legal only upon the enactment of a law providing for such collection, but as stated above, this was the government's main contention. The only dissenting views of this judgment of the court was by Justices White, Shiras and McKenna.

The previous minor cases were dissented to by Justice White, Shiras, McKenna and Gray.

In the Downes case suit was brought to recover duty on oranges shipped from Porto Rico to the United States after the passage of the so-called Foraker act. The court decided that Downes cannot recover. The island is not a foreign country in any sense of the term, it is held, but it is by no means a part of the United States. Congress had the power to legislate for such taxation that might be found necessary for the benefit of the island and its people.

The main contention of the government was sustained in the following language, which goes to the meat of the question:

"Patriotic and intelligent men may differ widely as to the desirableness of this or that legislation; but this is solely a political question. We can only consider this aspect of the case so far as to say that no construction of the constitution should be adopted which would prevent congress from considering each case upon its merits, unless the language of the instrument imperatively demanded. A false step at this time might be fatal to the development of what Chief Justice Marshall called 'the American empire.' Choice in some cases, the gravitation of small bodies toward large ones in others, the result of a successful war in still others may bring about conditions which would render the annexation of distant possessions desirable. If those possessions are inhabited by alien races, different from us in religion, customs, laws, methods of taxation and modes of thought, the administration of government and justice, according to Anglo-Saxon principles, may for a time be impossible, and the question at once arises whether large concessions ought not be made for a time that ultimately our own theories may be carried out and the blessings of a free government under the constitution extended to them. We decline to hold that there is anything in the constitution to forbid such action.

"We are therefore of opinion that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appertaining and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States, within the revenue clauses of the constitution; that the Foraker act is constitutional so far as it imposes duties upon imports from such islands and that the plaintiff cannot recover back the duties exacted in this case.

"The judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed."

Justice White made an eloquent argument against this decision saying relative to the Foraker act, "I stamp from my mind the suggestion that the government of the United States can exercise a power not given it by the constitution of the United States."

THE COURT'S DECISION AS SEEN BY THE PRESS

Sun Says It's the Most Important Decision Since the Civil War. The Press Claims That the Court Has Adjudged the United States a Nation and Not Merely a Government.

New York, May 28.—Interesting comment is made by the local morning papers anent the decisions of the supreme court upon the insular cases.

The Sun leader concludes: "In the most prominent decision rendered by the supreme court since the period of the civil war that tribunal has now refused to grant an injunction against American progress during the twentieth century along the lines indicated by the events of 1897 and pursued up to this time by the American congress and the American executive."

The Times says that the popular effect of the opinions and in some measure their legal weight will be diminished by the number and ability of the dissenting opinions and it adds, "the reasoning of the court in these cases will not be read with the same intellectual pleasure by future generations of lawyers and laymen as has been felt now for many generations in the study of the opinions of the great constitutional interpreters of the past."

The World says the decisions settle the main points and leave the president and congress practically untrammeled by the constitution and as free as in the British empire to pursue a policy of expansion and to govern colonies upon whatever line circumstances may seem expedient.

The Herald says it can hardly be said that either the court or the country is to be congratulated on the decision which four of its members say 'Overthrows the basis of our constitutional law and asserts that the state and not the people created the government."

The Journal takes this original view: "The vision for empire has passed, henceforth we may differ about policies, but they will be constitutional policies shaped in accordance with the principles of republican government."

The Tribune shouts for victory for the administration and the nation and comments upon the significance of the decision because of its non-partisan character, one of the Democratic judges having taken the side of the government and two Republican judges have joined the dissenting minority.

The Press' comment is: "The supreme court has not said 'Can't' to the country. It has followed the lines of the president's inaugural address and the brief of counsel for interventors. It has decided against the doctrine of organic impotency. It has adjudged the United States of America to be "a nation and not merely a government."

Press of Washington.

Washington, May 28.—This morning's local papers editorialize as follows on the decision of the United States supreme court in the insular cases:

Times, Democratic—"If we correctly understand the decisions of the supreme court yesterday in the Porto Rican cases, the court holds that Porto Rico became American territory and came under the jurisdiction of the constitution on its cession to the United States by Spain; but the constitution ceased to be operative, and was excluded from the island on and after the passage of the Foraker-Payne tariff act. * * * * * *

"We cannot afford to ignore the pertinent comment in Mr. Justice White's dissenting opinion, which is that the majority of the court confused the two cases, and, consciously or unconsciously, have been guilty of the inconsistency of deciding That, after the Foraker-Payne act, Porto Rico ceased to be part of the United States, though before the Foraker-Payne act it was a part of the United States.'"

The Post, Independent—"It appears from the first decision that the constitution followed the flag to Porto Rico, and that, therefore, collection of duties under the Dingley tariff act were unlawful. But the court holds that congress had a clear right to put a period to that condition by enacting another tariff especially for that island. Therefore, duties imposed under the Foraker act are lawfully collected. * * *

"We do not understand the court as giving an license for oppression nor do we believe the government of the United States capable of adopting a cruel policy to the people under its authority. There will be no ground for complaint, and we shall keep our own and the world's self-respect if we act up to the declaration of President McKinley: 'Our flag is there—rightfully there—as rightfully there as the flag that floats above me here; and it is there not as a flag of tyranny or as the symbol of slavery, but it is there for what it is here, and for what it is everywhere—justice and liberty, and right and civilization.'"

HELPING THE CUBAN POOR.

Effect of Schemes Started by General Wilson.

In Matanzas province, under General Wilson, two separate schemes were tried to start the families at productive labor which would in a short time render them independent and self supporting, says John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly. The scheme started near Sagua la Grande consisted of buying a certain number of oxen, plows, wagons and other appurtenances of a farming life. These were divided into four parts and placed under the charge of men who were hired at salaries and by them distributed among the families who were placed upon land which had been provided by the citizens of Sagua la Grande. The families were also divided into four groups and given land surrounding the central station, at which were placed the animals and implements. Each central station would in succession plow and prepare for planting a small part of the land belonging to each family, and after thus serving each group would start at plowing more land, and so on until enough of the land had been prepared for each family to plant crops sufficient to support them. This scheme worked well. These people were rationed for three months, at the end of which time their crops began to come in. The total cost of starting this scheme did not amount to more than the cost of the rations for these people for about three months. The last reports received from Sagua la Grande state that the beneficiaries are now self supporting.

The other scheme started by General Wilson was to supply the families who had been receiving rations with oxen, plows, 12 chickens, a rooster, a couple of sows and so on, the total amount to be given to each family not to exceed $250. All these articles were branded, and the families receiving them signed a formal contract with the municipality promising to pay for them in two years, the price being the cost at which the articles were purchased by the government. Interest at 4 per cent was also charged provided the articles were paid for in the two years. If it was found that for any reason the families could not make their payments in two years, an additional year was granted to them, but the interest in this case was to be 8 per cent. Eighteen or 20 such families received this aid, most of them, however, taking only a yoke of oxen, which as a rule were of low cost, being unbroken and costing only $68 a yoke. The families broke these oxen, and the majority said they could provide all the other things necessary to start farms. These families have all done well, and many of them have already paid for the articles furnished them.

General Wood, through the secretary of agriculture, has continued this mode of helping the poor and has imported cows and bulls, which are distributed to those who desire them.

THE DECIDING VOTE IS CAST BY JUSTICE BROWN

A Peculiar Feature Is That He Stood Alone in His Method of Reasoning by Which He Arrived at a Judgment in the Downes Case, the Most Important of All Decided.

Washington, May 28.—Following is a synopsis of yesterday's findings of the United States supreme court in the insular cases, with the political complexion of the court in each instance:

Against the government. The De Lima case, the Goetze case, the first Dooley case and the Armstrong case involving the legality of the collections of Porto Rican duties before the taking effect of the Porto Rico temporary tariff law, known as the Foraker law, and the Crossman case, involving the legality of the collection of Hawaiian duties before the taking effect of the Hawaiian law. In these cases the court stood five to four against the government as follows:

Against—Brown, Republican; Harlan, Republican; Brewer, Republican; Fuller, Democrat; and Peckham, Democrat.

For—Gray, Republican; Shiras, Republican; McKenna, Republican; and White, Democrat.

In the Huus case, involving a question of pilotage fees, the court was unanimous against the government, holding that vessels from Porto Rico under the navigation laws are in the coastwise trade and not in the foreign trade.

For the government—The Downes case, involving the legality of Porto Rican duties collected after the taking effect of the Foraker law. In this case the court stood five to four in favor of the government as follows.

For—Brown, Republican; Gray, Republican; Shiras, Republican; McKenna, Republican, and White, Democrat.

Against—Harlan, Republican; Brewer, Republican; Fuller, Democrat; and Peckham, Democrat.

The fourteen diamond rings case involving the validity of customs exactions on articles from the Philippines and the second Dooley case involving a separate phase of the Porto Rican question were not decided.

It will be seen from an analysis from the position taken by the different members of the court that it was Justice Brown's vote that made a majority in favor of the government in the Downes case. He had voted against the government in the preceding case, Justice Gray, Shiras, McKenna and White sided with the government in all the different cases and Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Peckham and Harlan voted against the government throughout.

Another peculiar feature of the findings is that Justice Brown was alone in the method of reasoning by which he arrived at a judgment in favor of the government in the Downes case, the most important case of the day. Justices Gray, Shiras, McKenna and White expressed their disapproval of this reasoning, but by another course, arrived at the same conclusion.

Up to Date "Specialist."

Doctor—I put mirrors in my waiting rooms instead of magazines.

Friend—How does it work?

Doctor—Fine. People are so fond of looking at themselves that they come early so as to have a chance to wait.—Town Topics.

The little bee is very busy at the Pan-American Exposition, gathering and storing honey in glass hives in full view of visitors.

Trouble Breeding Condition.

Robbins—Funny, but young people who seem to love one another the most devotedly are oftentimes the first people to fight after marriage.

Wren—The trouble is, you see, they endeavor to protract the "two souls with but a single thought" idea too far. Two persons with but a single thought between them cannot help hating one another sooner or later.—Boston Transcript.

Cold Tea.

The America's cup does not appear to be in imminent danger of changing nationalities. From present prospects, says the Baltimore American, there is many a slip twixt the cup and Lipton.

Some Polynesian languages have only seven consonants.

SHAVED ONE SIDE OF BEARD

Queer Notion of an Alderman While in a Barber Chair.

Alderman James Sullivan of Putnam, near New London, Conn., a few days ago engaged a barber to shave him. Sullivan sat quiet until one-half of his long beard was shaved off and then positively refused to have the other side shaved, says the New York World. The family physician was called in and tried to persuade him, but all to no effect.

The alderman was taken to the insane asylum with one-half of his face unshaved. Sullivan is a grocer in Putnam, and his business drove him insane.

Even Stamps Have a Boom.

The greatest rise in value of late was that sheet of a hundred 2 cent Pan-American stamps in which the accidental inversion of the picture in the center increased the market price of each stamp from 2 cents to $20.—Boston Transcript.

Russia Looking For Chinaware.

Russia's offer to guarantee the Chinese indemnity may be an act of Christian kindness, but it looks, says the San Francisco Chronicle, like a scheme to enable her to pay the debt and foreclose on the country.

A Business Proposition.

Now, here is a poet who is practical enough. He hails from Dooly county and it will be seen from his letter he means business. He writes:

"I have wrote a poem about [illegible] yards long, as nigh as I kin guess. It took me six months an two years to write it. I ain't no judge of such things, an what I want to [illegible] where I kin hire a good man to look it for me an tell me what it is. If such a man I will pay $1 a day [illegible] gits through, only he mustn't take too long."—Atlanta Constitution.

Heat Radiation.

The tendency of heat to diffuse itself is effected by radiation, conduction and convection. Nearly all dull and opaque substances are good radiators, while bright, polished surfaces radiate badly. Some substances conduct heat more freely than others, silver standing at the head of metals being the best conductor, and as a unit of measurement is taken as 1,000. Compared with silver as a conductor, gold is 981, copper 863, platinum 841, tin 422, steel 397 and wrought iron 436. Glass, wood, gases, liquids and resinous substances are bad conductors. Water is such a poor conductor that if heat is applied to the top it will boil at the top, while the bottom remains cold.—Newcastle Chronicle.

Havana—It is stated that the constitutional convention is deferring action on the Platt amendment until after the municipal elections as otherwise many of the administration delegates who are candidates would fail of election.

Lexington, Ky.—A telegram has been received here stating that Miss Sophronisba Breckinridge, daughter of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, has passed the Chicago university examinations for the degree of doctor of philosophy "Magna Cum Laude."

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The Spring Round Up

What It Means to Cowboys and Cattle Owners.

From the Rio Grande to the northern Missouri, from the swamp bottoms of the rivers that flow east to the Mississippi to the foothills of the Rockies, there are excitement and picturesque movement these days, for this is the time of the spring round up. Any one who has been in the west knows that that means work and hustle in unlimited quantities. The spring round up is the great event of the year on the ranches of the plains and prairies, for then does the cattle raiser first learn whether his herds have increased in

A TYPICAL COWBOY.

volume since the fall round up, or whether the storms of winter and other causes have wrought havoc with his prospects.

To the farmer of the east, with his comparatively few acres of land, the increase or decrease of his herds is easily ascertained. Herds in the east seldom number more than 100 head, and the easterner provides for his cattle shelter during the winter. At most the cattle of the east may wander to the confines of a 100 or 200 acre lot.

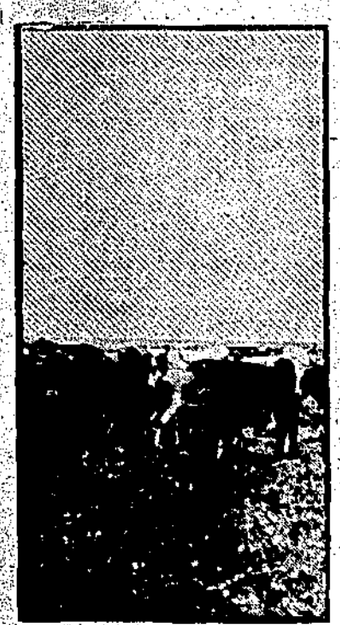
Not so with the western bovines. The western rancher knows neither his horses nor his cattle. He turns his herds of thousands out to shift for themselves, to roll all fling out on the prairies or among the foothills. The cattle of the western man may wander 50 or 100 miles or sometimes an even greater distance in search for food and water. They shift for themselves, and naturally, not knowing for caring who is the separate owner of each herd, they mingle and intermingle until much or all distinction of them is lost.

It is to separate one man's property from another's and to allot to each his proportionate share of the increase or decrease of the herds that have wandered over a common "range" that the round up takes place.

It is at the round ups that the calves are branded and the beeves intended for market are sorted out and driven to the shipping points. It is then that the hardest work of the cowboys is done, requiring many consecutive hours of remaining in the saddle.

The beginning of the work is the gathering of all the cattle on the common "range" into one place, known as the corral. Sometimes this consists of an inclosure surrounded by a wire fence, but whenever possible a natural corral is preferred by the cattlemen, since no fence ever built could withstand the rush of a bunch of thousands of frightened cattle. The natural corral consists of a canyon with a wide mouth at one end and a narrow aperture at the other. Into one or the other kind of corral all the cattle from one natural range are driven.

In gathering the cattle the herders, the far famed "cowboys," start at various points on the circumference of a circle of such size as is believed to contain all of the cattle of one grazing district. This circle may be anywhere from 100 to 300 miles or over in diameter. The cowboys ride toward the center, collecting all the cattle they can and driving them toward the corral.



A GLIMPSE OF A ROUND UP.

One immense herd many thousands in number is the result. Right here it must be said that, although farms are gradually encroaching on the grazing districts and more and more ranches are being inclosed, still the round up and the cowboy are not by any means things of the past, as is sometimes said. On the hundreds of thousands of square miles still unfenced several million head of cattle and sheep are still grazing and will continue to do so for a long time to come.

After the cattle are all herded together in the corral comes the really arduous part of the work. This is the sorting out of the various bunches of cattle belonging to each ranch, according to the brand and the branding of the additions to the herds. Brands are always registered with the state authorities. The number of cattle owned and branded by each ranchman is also registered after each round up. At the succeeding round up all the cattle in a congregated herd are counted, and if the number does not tally with the registered aggregate it is apparent that a loss has occurred. Naturally losses are found only at the spring round up, seldom at that in the fall. The loss is apportioned to each owner in the ratio of the number of cattle turned loose by him at the beginning of winter to the number of cattle found alive in the spring unless it is possible to decide positively that the loss has occurred among the cattle of a certain owner. The increase is also divided proportionately.

To the fall round up the calves which are brought into the corrals with the herd are divided in the same way among all the ranchmen belonging to the "range" in a ratio based upon the number of producing animals turned loose in the spring.

The time of the men during the round up is taken up with keeping the cattle together, "cutting out" the beef steers and cows and calves and branding the unmarked animals. The latter operation is done by lassoing the animal by the horns and hind legs and then throwing it over on one side. The trained ponies which hold the lariats taut and thus prevent the struggles of the roped beef are here of much service. With a long handled iron heated to a white heat and bearing on its flat surface distinctive marks or letters the cowboy burns into the animal's flank or side the mark of its owner. Many times the efforts of the others are needed to prevent the cows from getting at their bellowing offspring.

After the round up the animals intended for consumption are driven to the towns, and the others are again turned loose on the range. It is after delivering the "bunches" of cattle at the shipping points that the cowboys have the hilarious time so often heard of.

In the western country this year a serious question that threatens the peace

BRANDING A STEER.

of several states has again arisen. The growing encroachments of flocks of sheep on the grazing lands, rendering them unfit for cattle keeping, is raising much contention between the mutton and beef raisers. The growth of the sheep industry has been so enormous in recent years that unless some equitable division of land is reached there is every prospect of long, bitter and possibly bloody war between the two claimants to the enormous grazing grounds of the west.

Alloys of Gold.

It is known that a metal acquires altogether new properties by alloyage with other metals or even with other simple or compound bodies. Thus copper imparts to gold a certain hardness and a red color, the alloyage with silver renders it lighter in color, and lead hardens it. In order to free gold from arsenic and from antimony, with which it is sometimes mixed, we take advantage of the volatility of these two bodies by heating strongly. A reddish brown alloy almost as hard as iron and strong enough for certain horological mechanisms is obtained by fusing 18 parts of gold with 13 of copper, 11 of silver and 6 of palladium. The metal employed for the manufacture of cheap articles is composed of 90 parts of copper, 2.5 of gold and 2.5 of aluminium. Green gold in graduated shades is produced by corresponding alloyages of gold, cadmium and silver. —Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Pity the Poor Rich.

Two ladies were discussing the spectacular existence of a very rich man.

"Yes, my dear," said one, "I knew him when he worked for Uncle Joe for $3 a week. Of course that is the fixed price for all millionaires who have made their money, and it does make one tired, but this is literally true. And now he has a house in New York, another at Newport, a farm on Long Island, an estate in Lenox and cottages at Tuxedo and Aiken, besides a yacht and a private car that is the apotheosis of leather and gilding."

"Where is his home?" asked the other.

"Home? He hasn't any. When they get as rich as that, they've no more home instinct than milk cans."—Youth's Companion.

"NEWSY" TO PUBLISHER.

Jew Owner of Philadelphia Times Has Climbed the Ladder.

From the selling of newspapers in the streets to the ownership of two great newspaper plants and of one smaller one—such is the transition in the career of Adolph S. Ochs. Mr. Ochs' recent purchase of the Philadelphia Times is the latest topic of discussion in the journalistic world. He has been for some time the owner of the New York Times and of The Times of Chattanooga.

Ever since Mr. Ochs bought the New York Times in 1896 he has been considered one of the leading newspaper men of America. He has done with the New York Times exactly what he had done

ADOLPH S. OCHS.

previously with the Chattanooga Times, both papers were before his advent in a state of decline. He rehabilitated them and has made of each an influential force in its respective community.

Mr. Ochs' career reads almost like a romance. He is a splendid illustration of the power of pluck, determination and perseverance. Mr. Ochs was born in Cincinnati of poor Jewish parents on March 12, 1858. His father was a captain in an Ohio volunteer regiment in the civil war. After the war Captain Ochs removed with his family to Chattanooga, becoming rabbi of the little congregation there. Young Ochs began his newspaper career at 11 as carrier for the Knoxville Chronicle. From the street he went to the composing room, becoming in turn "devil" and printer in The Chronicle office. In 1875 Ochs went to Louisville, where he worked in The Courier-Journal job office, but returned to Knoxville a year later to become assistant foreman in The Tribune office. He tried other occupations, returning to journalism in 1877 as advertising solicitor for The Daily Dispatch.

The Chattanooga Dispatch died, and then young Ochs showed his push and industry by compiling a city directory, setting the type, printing the volumes and selling them, doing all the work himself. In 1878, with almost no capital, he leased the Chattanooga Times, then in an almost moribund condition. Eighteen months later he became sole owner of the paper, which has prospered like a green bay tree under his direction and that of his brother, George W. Ochs. His New York experiment has been very successful, and a like outcome of his Philadelphia venture is expected.

TOLSTOI'S HELPMATE.

Educated, Intellectual Woman Who Is Wife and Secretary.

To no one else did the news of Count Tolstoi's recent excommunication by the Greek Orthodox church come with such a shock as to the woman who has been the devoted wife of the reformer for 30 years. So hurt was the countess that she addressed to the heads of the church against her husband's wishes, it is said, a passionate letter of protest. She closes this epistle as follows: "God will be lenient to those who even outside the church have lived a life of humiliation, renunciation of the good things of this world, love and devotion. His pardon is surer for them than for those whose miters and decorations sparkle with precious stones, but who strike and expel from the church those over whom they

COUNTESS LEO TOLSTOI.

are set as pastors. Hypocrisy would vainly distort my words, for good faith does not err in judging people's real intentions."

The letter furnishes a slight insight into its writer's character. The Countess Tolstoi is an intellectual, well educated woman, the daughter of a professor. She does not agree with many of her husband's doctrines, although she acts as his secretary and is devoted to him. It is said that, while his portion of their home is furnished with rigid simplicity, hers bears the marks of refinement and luxury. She is the financial manager of his estate, since the count will have little or nothing to do with money matters. They have had a large number of children, of whom nine [illegible]

SOUTH POLE SEEKERS

THREE EXPEDITIONS TO EXPLORE THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

Englishmen, Germans and Swedes All to Try For the "Farthest South" Record—Leader of Germans a Distinguished Geographer.

While various expeditions are fitting out to penetrate the far north it is interesting to note that the antarctic regions, on the opposite surface of the globe, are not to be neglected. No less than three exploring parties are being prepared to cross the great ice barrier that guards the south pole. The heads of these do not expressly state that their object is the finding of the south pole, but give as the reason for their expedition the exploration of the little known antarctic regions. They will all try, however, to penetrate as far south as possible.

The three antarctic exploring parties that will set out in the near future are British, German and Swedish. The British and German expeditions are about on a par in size, while the Swedes are content with one on a more modest scale. Leading the British party is Captain Robert Falcon Scott of the royal navy. His ship is known as the Discovery. At the head of the German pole seekers is Professor Erich von Drygalski, the commander of whose ship is Captain Hans Ruser of the Hamburg-American line. The Swedish party, headed by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, a nephew of the famous polar explorer of the same name, will sail on a vessel called the Antarctic. The German and British parties will work in conjunction to some extent.

Great Britain's party will be the first to start for the southern sea. The Discovery, which has the honor of being the first vessel to be built expressly for an antarctic voyage, was launched recently, and her fitting up is being rapidly completed. She is the sixth of her name, but is better fitted than any of her predecessors to carry out the idea expressed in it. The Discovery is a very strong vessel. The explorers and scientists who are to sail on her are all men who have gained international fame in polar exploration.

The fitting out of this British antarctic expedition is being paid for partly by the government and partly by the Royal Geographical society. Its cost will be about $500,000, of which the government has contributed $225,000. Sir Clements Robert Markham, the president of the Royal Geographical

Photo by Hoffert, Berlin.

PROFESSOR ERICH VON DRYGALSKI.

society and one of the most eminent of living explorers, has expressed as his opinion that there is very little doubt that there is no part of the great ice mass in the antarctic regions which might not be penetrated by a good ship and a courageous and intelligent captain. He has great hopes of the Discovery and Captain Scott.

Kaiser Wilhelm is displaying much interest in the expedition of Professor von Drygalski, which is being equipped at the expense of the government. The German vessel is now being completed.

The leader of the German expedition, Professor Erich von Drygalski, is a young man to lead in so important a work. He was born in 1865 at Konigsberg, Prussia. After obtaining a university education in 1888 he became assistant in the Geodetic institute of Berlin. In 1891 to 1893 Professor von Drygalski was leader of a Greenland expedition sent out by the Berlin Association For Geographical Research. The results of this were embodied by Von Drygalski in a published work that gained for him an honorary membership in the Geographical society of Copenhagen. He is one of the most distinguished of German geographers of the present day.

Leading the Scandinavian expedition is another young man who has already distinguished himself in geographical research. Dr. Nordenskjold, who is connected with the University of Upsala, has made explorations in Tierra del Fuego, in Alaska, in Greenland, etc. He is a nephew of the famous discoverer of the northeast passage. Dr. Nordenskjold's vessel, the Antarctic, has already seen service in similar expeditions to Greenland and in search for Andree. The cost of her equipment for the coming antarctic voyage is about $35,000.

While the Discovery will endeavor to get farthest south by way of Victoria Land, the Germans will attempt to pass Enderby and Kemp Lands. Nordenskjold's party will strike directly south from Tierra del Fuego. The three expeditions therefore will try for the pole at widely separated parts of the antarctic region.

J. P. MORGAN'S RIVAL.

Harriman Is About the Only Man to Dispute His Leadership.

Wall street, the most important financial land in America, if not in the world, knows only one master, and that master knows, even if he does not openly admit it, only one disputer of his otherwise conceded supremacy. The master of finance is J. Pierpont Morgan. The man who has the temerity to challenge his authority is Edward H. Harriman.

Men are not wanting in Wall street to say that Harriman is a "bigger man" than Morgan. They point out that, while Morgan's control of the railroads covers about 19,073 miles, Harriman's influence and power extend over a mileage of 20,245. In addition to his own millions, Morgan is backed by hundreds more, but

EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

those who ought to know say that Harriman could, if it became necessary, cover every one of Morgan's dollars with two and have a few remaining. The Harriman "syndicate" is made up as follows: Edward H. Harriman, George J. Gould, William K. Vanderbilt, the two Rockefellers and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The last named are the bankers of the combination. They are in some respects the most powerful of their kind in America.

Of Harriman it is said, with justice, that he carries in his head a railroad map of the United States. No man in America has a more thorough knowledge of the financial aspect of railroading than he. As a doctor of railroads that need rehabilitation Harriman has only one equal, J. Pierpont Morgan, and no superior. The feat that showed him to be a railroad man of consummate skill was the reorganization of the Union Pacific about three years ago. His management of the road's affairs since then has added greatly to his reputation.

Mr. Harriman is a director or other official of no less than 21 great corporations and is indirectly interested in at least as many more. He is, according to the best authority, a far greater railroad king than Jay Gould ever was, although his personal fortune is probably not as great as that of the "Little wizard of Wall street." Still, Mr. Harriman has a comfortable number of millions.

Morgan's most powerful rival is a small man physically, about five feet four inches in height and about 130 pounds in weight. His most striking facial characteristic is a pair of piercing, glittering black eyes, and his most prominent trait is his nervous energy. Naturally, Mr. Harriman is of a secretive disposition.

Mr. Harriman is the son of a New Jersey minister and is 48 years old. He did not inherit money, but made it through his own exertions as a broker and banker. Mr. Harriman is married and has several children. Most of his spare time is spent on his 10,000 acre farm in Orange county, N. Y., where he raises blooded stock. He is a lover of fine horses. Mr. Harriman's hobby is scientific research. In 1899 he fitted out an expedition to Alaska in which were included some of America's most famous scientists and which achieved great results in ethnology, forestry, etc. Mr. Harriman and his family accompanied the expedition.

A SAILOR'S DAUGHTER.

Beautiful Miss Sigsbee, Whose Father Commanded the Maine.

Among the many young women who have been mentioned as possible sponsors for the new battleship Maine, which is to be launched at Philadelphia on May 30, is Miss Ethel Sigsbee. It is peculiarly appropriate that the name of Miss Sigsbee should be mentioned in this connection, for she is a daughter of Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the ill fated original Maine.

Miss Ethel Sigsbee is an exceptionally pretty blond girl, about 20 years of age.

MISS ETHEL SIGSBEE.

She is Captain Sigsbee's third daughter. Miss Sigsbee was introduced to Washington society in 1898 and has since been a favorite in the exclusive army and navy set and in other circles. She is very musical, possessing a rich soprano voice, and is also gifted with considerable talent as an amateur actress. Miss Sigsbee's older sister, now Mrs. William Balfour Kerr, is a talented artist and won a scholarship at the Art league, New York, a few years ago.

Needed Explanation.

Mrs. Hunter—My oldest boy is getting to be just like his father.

Mrs. Gadboy—Is that complimentary to the boy or otherwise?—Chicago News.

NOBLE CLIFFS SAVED

HUDSON'S HISTORIC PALISADES TO BE AN INTERSTATE PARK.

Beautiful Scenery of "the American Rhine" Preserved For Future Generations—Blasting Operations Stopped In Time.

After much talk and the using up of much newspaper ink the famous Palisades of the Hudson River are to be preserved. For many years the threatened destruction of these magnificent heights that run for 20 miles along the west bank of the Hudson has been a national disgrace. Stone contractors have long been using the Palisades as a quarry and have irreverently reduced some of the most picturesque bits. At last the vandalism is to cease, for the legislatures of New Jersey and New York have appropriated money for the purchase of the Palisades. They are to be formed into an interstate park.

With the appropriation of the New York legislature, amounting to $400,000, added to that of New Jersey, $50,000, the interstate commission is preparing to purchase the property for park purposes. Title to some of the lands has already been taken, and the remainder will soon follow. As there are more than 300 separate parcels to be bought and the same number of titles to be examined it will be some time before the land comprised in the park is fully owned by the states. But they will all be taken over before Dec. 1 of this year. Some of the land is to be given to the commission free by the property owners, but most of it is to be bought.

Public opinion in both New York and New Jersey has been so greatly in favor of measures looking to the preservation of the Palisades that the legislation in regard to the matter has established a new record. The fact that the whole plan was approved by the legislatures of two states in one legislative year is almost incredible, as the enactment of the necessary laws in matters of this kind where only one state has been involved has often taken several years.

The commissioners in charge of the Palisades matter comprise some of the best known residents of New York and New Jersey. Among them are George W. Perkins, Abram S. Hewitt, Abram

Photo by Prince, Orange, N. J.

A BIT OF THE PALISADES.

De Ronde and Nathan F. Barrett. It is said that the moving spirit of the commission is George W. Perkins and that to him more than to any other one man are due the progress and success of the present plan for saving the Palisades. Mr. Perkins is a financier of New York city, a vice president of the New York Life Insurance company and a partner of J. Pierpont Morgan.

To any one who has ever sailed on the Hudson, "the American Rhine," description or praise of the Palisades is entirely superfluous. It is true that opinions vary and that landscape painters affect to have a great contempt for the straight 20 miles or so of trap rock that rise sheer from the river bank. In winter the bare rocks present little that is attractive, but when they are clad in the verdure of spring or summer or exhibit the varied tints of autumn to the ordinary eye the Palisades are a beautiful sight. It is not denied, at any rate, that they are a distinctive and historic part of the scenery of the Hudson and as such alone deserve protection from the quarrymen. From their top may be obtained splendid views.

The Palisades are part of a basaltic ridge of mountains that begins in Staten Island below the surface and extends far to the north to Rockland county, N. Y. The average height of the Palisades is 300 feet, but they rise in places to about 1,000 feet. They are in the form of vertical cliffs that have been left in relief by the erosion of the softer material at their bases. If the Palisades were unmolested by man, they would last practically forever, for the only natural agent of destruction that would have any effect upon them is the Hudson. The river is cutting away the base of the cliffs, but only at a very slow rate owing to the protection afforded by the talus, or fragments of rock lying at their base.

HOUSEHOLD CARES

Tax the Women of Marion the Same as Elsewhere.

Hard to attend to household duties
With a constantly aching back,
A woman should not have a bad back
And she wouldn't if the kidneys were well.

Doan's Kidney Pills make well kidneys.

Here is a Marion woman who endorses this claim.

Mrs. F. M. Drake of 128 south State street, says: "I took two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at W. B. Foye's drug store, for dull and depressing headaches, nervous restlessness which prevented me from sleeping, and for inactive kidneys, which caused me embarrassment. I was also bothered with languor and lack of energy. After using Doan's Kidney Pills the whole trouble departed and I felt like another person. I can conscientiously recommend this reliable remedy to others."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

SUCCESS AT TWENTY-TWO.

Owen Johnson's "Arrows of the Almighty" Has Scored a Hit.

A very good book by a very young man is "Arrows of the Almighty," by Owen Johnson. It is a good book because it is a serious and well written work and shows a remarkable grasp of character and the logic of events, and it deserves the success that it is having. This is all the more remarkable when one considers that it is the first serious literary work of its author, who is only 22 years of age.

Mr. Owen Johnson is the son of Robert Underwood Johnson, the poet, author and associate editor of The Century Magazine. He was educated at the academy at Lawrenceville, N. J., where he established the Lawrenceville Literary Magazine, and at Yale. Lawrenceville is a celebrated "feeder" for Princeton, but Mr. Johnson chose Yale instead, where he was graduated last year. At Yale he obtained the highest university honors in letters, the chairmanship of the editorial board of The Yale Literary Magazine. The late William M. Evarts was one of the founders and first editor of that periodical. Physically Mr. Johnson is a slender young man, above medium height, with a frank and clean shaved boyish face.

Photo by Selby.

OWEN JOHNSON.

In "Arrows of the Almighty" Owen Johnson attempts a task that has often wrecked older and more experienced writers. He tells the whole life history of his hero, an officer in the commissary department of the north during the civil war. The book covers a period of 50 years, from the twenties to the seventies. It includes an account of the contract scandals during the mighty struggle, and competent critics say that there is material enough for a book in this one episode of "Arrows of the Almighty." The same gentlemen agree that, although it is a very creditable piece of work, it has some minor faults. It needs condensation and shows want of a sense of proportion.

One of New York's literary papers says of "Arrows of the Almighty": "For a student's work it is even remarkable. It is one of the few such works that merit serious attention. As yet Mr. Johnson has little sense of proportion. When he shall have understood the value of this in all work and shall have learned the art of condensation, he will undoubtedly find himself on the road to writing fiction of a high quality."

Feelings and Fingers.

A boy was asked which was the greater evil, hurting another's feelings or his finger.

"The feelings," he said.

"Right, my dear child," said the gratified questioner. "But why is it worse to hurt the feelings?"

"Because you can't tie a rag round them."

Stale Candy.

Stale candy can generally be worked over by rebolling it. In the case of acid candies, such as lemon drops, the candy is boiled, the acid is withdrawn by the use of lime or chalk, and the syrup may then be used in the manufacture of that or any other species of candy.

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